DULLES--TRIGGERMAN WHO STARTED WAR IN KOREA

AN EDITORIAL

OUR UNITED STATES is in danger today.

Not from the so-called "aggression" which the lying newspapers and Cold War generals so glibly talk about.

But from a carefully laid plan to embroil America into the trap of an atomic war which could and would hit our biggest cities.

What is happening in Korea IS NOT A WAR BETWEEN THE NORTH KOREANS AND THE SOUTH KOREANS.

On the contrary, the people of North and South Korea are united in their common demand for the unity and independence of their country.

This is a heroic struggle of ALL Korean patriots, North and South, against the shameful pressure exerted from the outside to keep their nation divided. Korea is bidding for independence from the Cold War plotters in the Far East, headed by John Foster Dulles, Wall Street banker with close ties to Nazi industrialists.

Why is there bloodshed in Korea today? Why are the American people being whipped up into a war fever? Why are they warned that "peace is impossible"? Because the Synghman Rhee clique in Seoul WARNED WASHINGTON A FEW WEEKS AGO THAT IT COULD NO LONGER STAY IN POWER WITHOUT OUTSIDE MILITARY AID. That is the crucial fact in the entire situation.

In other words, the Synghman Rhee clique was on the way out in the face of the opposition of the South Korean people themselves.

• • •

THE SYNGHMAN RHEE CLIQUE then got the advice of John Foster Dulles. He promised them our "help." The rest quickly followed. The Synghman Rhee mob deliberately started a war inside Korea in order to provide the occasion for aggressive intervention by the Cold Warriors AGAINST THE PEOPLE OF ALL KOREA — **especially against the people of South Korea getting ready to dump the puppet Rhee regime.**

In short, the Korea events are a planned scheme to embroil the United States in an aggressive, criminal military intervention. Synghman

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Daily Worker

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TRUMAN MAPS USE OF ARMY IN KOREA

Liberation Forces Enter Seoul

BULLETIN —

TOKYO, Tuesday, June 27 (UP). — Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters announced today that armored elements of the North Korean forces entered Seoul at approximately 9:30 A.M. (7:30 P.M. EDT Monday.)

(Earlier stories and bulletins Page 3.)

Dulles Pic Gets Peace Names

A picture of "Generalissimo" John Foster Dulles yesterday convinced a group of Brooklyn longshoremen that there's more to the fighting in Korea than the war-inciting headlines of the monopoly press. The newspaper photo was whipped out by a peace volunteer who was collecting signatures to the World Peace Appeal near the piers at 31 St., Brooklyn.

A young longshoreman, riled up by the headlines, at first threatened the volunteer. As a group of his fellow workers approached, the peace worker took out of his pocket the press photo taken last week of Dulles standing in a South Korean trench with high brass, going over battle plans.

"What was this banker and big shot doing in Korea last week?" the peace worker asked. "We Americans kicked him out of the Senate in last year's election, and here he appears as our representative in Korea."

Pretty soon a sizable crowd gathered around and listened as the peace volunteer told the story of the shenanigans and corruption involved around maintaining the gangster Singhman Rhee clique.

Longshoremen thought the words — and the picture — over. The young longshoreman's hostility changed to wonder. "Whoever's responsible for that mess ought to catch hell," a veteran docker explained. The others agreed.

Meanwhile, another peace volunteer took his petitions through the listening crowd, longshoremen and others.

He got 17 signatures.

Pack the Garden Tomorrow

DEMAND FREEDOM FOR POLITICAL PRISONERS

Gus Hall to Speak on Korea

— See Page 2 —

Jail 6 More Strikers at Enka Plant

MORRISTOWN, Tenn., June 26.—Six more CIO textile union strikers were arrested and several more are being sought in a new attempt to smash the strike at the American Enka rayon mill here. Police said the arrests were made in connection with shooting last week, during which scabs, protected behind the mill walls, shot at strikers.

Sheriff Robert Medlin refused to reveal the names of those arrested and others whom the police are seeking.

State highwaymen were on guard at the plant again today to enable scabs to enter the plant.

Seventy CIO textile union strikers were arrested last week when 75 troopers "cleaned out" the union hall. Among those arrested were N. H. Whited, president, and Silas Switzer, business agent of the local.

All-night talks in New York between representatives of the CIO textile union, federal mediators and Enka representatives ended in stalemate. No further talks were scheduled.

The National Labor Relations Board postponed indefinitely a hearing on the AFL United Textile Workers Union's petition for bargaining rights at the struck plant. The CIO union has charged the AFL union with unfair labor practices, and the board said it is investigating the charges. The CIO union had charged that the AFL outfit is receiving the company's backing.

Senate OK's Bill to Force Jobless to Scab or Lose Relief

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Sen. William F. Knowland (R-Calif.) has sneaked into the Senate version of the social security bill an amendment which will require unemployed workers to accept scab jobs or lose their relief. A similar amendment was rejected when the bill was before the House last October. Whether it will be retained in the final measure depends upon action of the Senate-House conferees this week.

The wording of the Knowland amendment is so complicated and technical that few persons realized its implications when the Senate voted it through last Tuesday. Only two senators, Robert Kerr (D-Okla) and Herbert Lehman (D-NY) spoke in opposition to it.

Only now are some representatives of labor becoming aware of its threat to trade unions.

To understand the Knowland joker is first necessary to know its background.

In the U.S. we have not one social security system but 48 separate set-ups. The only uniformity among them is the result of a federal law passed during the New Deal under which the U.S. government offers each state certain benefits on the condition that the state's social security regulations conform to minimum federal standards.

If the state regulations conform the federal government pays the cost of administering social security in the state and, more important, gives to the resident employer credit for whatever social security taxes he pays within the state.

BAR SCABBING

Among the minimum standards demanded by the federal government is that the state regulations do not require an unemployed

(Continued on Page 4)

Questions on Peace

Question: Isn't the administration turning toward Peace now that Acheson and the papers have said that we should stop using phrases like "cold war"?

Answer: The reason that Acheson and others want to drop the term "cold war," which they coined, is that they now realize that even the language used by them is a give-away on their warlike intentions. Particularly is the cry of "win the cold war" embarrassing now, when hundreds of millions of people everywhere are signing the World Peace Appeal. But, if Acheson, Truman and the newspapers really meant to give up more than the 'words', cold war, they wouldn't be attacking the World Peace Appeal as a "Soviet plot." Instead, they'd be endorsing the appeal, signing it, cheering Trygve Lie's peace efforts, and showing that they want to outlaw atomic war.

Question: Isn't it disloyal to oppose the policy of our government in this cold war?

Answer: The whole history of our country has been full of examples of protest and active opposition by the people and by their outstanding leaders against unjust, harmful foreign policies of the government. Lincoln opposed the Mexican-American War as imperialist; Mark Twain opposed the Spanish-American War; Eugene V. Debs protested U. S. participation in World War I. It is not only a democratic right but a duty of every American today to protest a cold-war policy which threatens shooting war and world destruction. This may be "disloyal" to the administration, the papers and the men who profit from war production. But to oppose the cold war and to urge peace is the highest loyalty to America itself.

Peace Petitions Get Protestant Leaders' Backing

Prominent Protestant leaders in this country have added their names to the World Peace Appeal, which has already been signed by outstanding figures of their church, and of the Catholic church abroad.

This was learned at the Peace Information Center yesterday, which released a number of new, nationally-known names of religious, labor, school and farm leaders who have signed the appeal to ban the A-bomb. They include the signature of Aubrey Williams, former government official and publisher of the Southern Farmer.

The Protestant Church has expressed strong sentiment for peace a long time, and the new signers indicate growing willingness to work with all who favor outlawing atomic war weapons and branding the first to use them a war criminal.

Among the new signers are the Rt. Rev. G. Ashton Oldham, Protestant-Episcopal Bishop (retired) of Albany, N. Y.; the Rev. J. Burt Bouwman, executive secretary of the Michigan Council of Churches; the Rev. J. Clyde Keegan, district superintendent of the Methodist

(Continued on Page 9)

Food Union Meet Asks A-Bomb Ban

PHILADELPHIA, June 26.—Twenty thousand food and tobacco workers this past weekend urged, through their delegates, the prohibition of the atombomb.

Representatives of 12 locals of the Food, Tobacco, Agricultural and Allied Workers Union from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland urged "international action to condemn any country, no matter which it may be, that first uses atomic weapons for war purposes as a criminal and aggressor before the world."

The delegates also voted to set "labor standards committees" in the locals to combat increasing speedup

The conference condemned "the attempt of national CIO leaders to violate the democratic rights of our members and our union" and urged a return to the original policies of the CIO.

THE AMERICAN LABOR PARTY collects peace ballots at Allerton Avenue and Kruger Street, Bronx. "We demand the outlawing of atomic weapons as instruments of aggression and mass murder of peoples," says the placard. —Daily Worker Photos by Peter

Rev. Morford at Rally Tomorrow at Garden

The Rev. Richard Morford, whose second contempt trial begins today in Washington will come up to New York to appear at the "Fighting at the Garden" rally tomorrow night (Wednesday), William L. Patterson, Civil Rights Congress executive secretary, announced yesterday.

Rev. Morford, executive director of the National Council of Soviet American Friendship, has just finished a tour of the middle west under CRC auspices. He spoke at four major meetings in Detroit, Chicago, Madison, Wis. and Milwaukee in protest against the jailings of his fellow thought-control victims of the un-American Committee.

Wherever he went, Rev. Morford said yesterday, he found people aroused against the mass jailings.

"So long as we are permitted," he said, "some of us will fight it out in the courts, but the real battle and the ultimate decision now belongs to the people. I believe the people will win."

The fighting Madison Square Garden rally is being held to win amnesty for the 16 political prison-

(Continued on Page 8)

Gus Hall at Garden To Speak on Korea

The unprovoked attack by puppets instigated by Wall Street against the independence of the Korean people increases the danger of a new World War and further threatens the civil rights of the American people, Gus Hall, Communist Party national secretary, declared yesterday.

Hall said he would devote a major portion of his address at the Amnesty Rally at Madison Square Garden tomorrow night to this latest imperialist thrust by Washington against peace and freedom. He called on all progressive Americans in the area to attend the rally.

What the Striking Switchmen Want

By Otto Wangerin

CHICAGO, June 26.—Striking against the recent award of President Truman's "Fact-Finding" Board, members of the AFL Switchmen's Union of North America today completely tied up two Chicago railroads—the Rock Island and the Chicago Great Western covering some 10,000 miles of line.

Except for a few "transfer runs," moved by company officials, both passenger and freight traffic was at a dead standstill.

The Switchmen have also walked out on three other midwestern and western roads—the Denver and Rio Grande Western, the Great Northern, and the Western Pacific.

These roads employ 4,000 union switchmen.

Most of the comment of strikers on the picket lines set up around the railroad yards, in describing the Presidential "fact-finding" Board's award, is unprintable. Some typical remarks were:

"It doesn't give us a g.. d..d thing!"

"This is not the five-day 40-hour week with time and one-half for the sixth and seventh day we asked for."

"We take a cut."

Speed-up plans of the companies were also sensed by the strikers.

"All they have to do is to cut engines on Saturday and Sundays, let the work pile up over the weekend, and then give us hell on the five working days through speed-up to get 48 and 56 hours work done in 40 hours. That won't increase employment."

On the basis of the shorter work-week recommended, even with the 18 cents an hour pay increase granted, losses in take-home pay for yard switchmen going from a six to five-day week amounts to $20.24 per month and switchmen going from a seven to five-day week would lose $69.48 per month. Yard conductors would correspondingly lose $23.64 and $76.08 per month.

According to the Board's own figures the increase should have been 32 cents an hour in order to maintain present take-home pay. Instead, the Board flatly tells the yardmen that they can make up the pay cut by working overtime.

This Truman Board award, which is to go into effect Oct. 1, was recently handed the trainmen and conductors and affects about 225,000 yardmen and roadmen, and would automatically apply to the switchmen.

Truman Maps Use of Army in Korea; Liberation Forces at Gates of Seoul

Spearheads of the Korean People's Republic Army and the liberation forces of South Korea thrust into the outskirts of Seoul early today, it was reported, and the U. S. puppet government of Synghman Rhee prepared to flee to a hideout deep in South Korea. The puppet regime of Synghman Rhee appears unable to command any strength even among the troops it has been able to muster. This was confirmed by a United Press dispatch from Seoul which admitted that the liberation forces were advancing almost without resistance.

Thus what started as an unprovoked attack by the U. S. puppet forces of Synghman Rhee against the Korean People's Republic north of the 38th parallel border separating North from South Korea, appears to have become a full-scale movement by the people of Korea for their liberation from U. S. imperialism.

There were unconfirmed reports that the liberation forces had encircled the city's Kimpo airport.

(Diplomatic sources in Washington reported fighting in progress at Ascom, 10 miles southwest of Seoul—indicating a possibility that the city might soon be outflanked.)

Within 48 hours the liberation forces had smashed the main central lines of puppet Rhee's army and put advanced elements into the suburbs of Seoul.

The liberation forces broke through the main defense line at Uijonbgu, 17 miles north of Seoul, about 5:20 p.m. yesterday (3:20 a.m. EDT Monday).

The city this morning was quiet. But confusion was mounting—communications were tangled, most

(Continued on Page 9)

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON, June 26. — Presdient Truman and his top aides were reliably reported here today to be planning stepped-up intervention in Korea, including the use of a limited number of U. S. armed forces personnel. It will take the form of assigning American airmen, tankmen and naval officers to the planes, tanks and boats which the U. S. government is rushing to the American puppet Syngham Rhee, president of the South Korean "government."

If this assistance to Rhee fails to prop up his crumbling regime, the administration must then decide whether or not to go the limit and send in large detachments of U.S. troops.

In any event, Truman and Secretary of State Acheson are hopeful that the resolutions the U.S. is pushing through the bobtailed United Nations Security Council will provide "legal" backing for the intervention. The President implied this today when in a statement issued at the White House he said that "the U.S. will vigorously support the effort of the Council to terminate this serious breach of peace."

MacARTHUR BUSY

Gen. MacArthur, on instructions from Washington, has already begun shipment of materiel to Southern Korea but it was not known here whether any substantial number of fighter planes were included. Military experts in Seoul have stressed that planes along with tanks, gunboats and heavy artillery are needed by the Rhee regime against the aroused Korean people.

Maj. Gen. Claire Chennault, whose prosperous airlines business was disrupted by the overthrow of his friend Chiang Kai-shek in China, has offered to supply pilots for 25 P-51s if MacArthur will furnish the planes, it was reported here. Chiang has also offered planes and pilots. No reply has been given to either of these offers, indicating that Washington has more substantial assistance in mind.

What disturbs officials here, however, is not the lack of Southern Koreans competent in handling planes, tanks and boats. They are mostly concerned with the reliability of Southern Korean personnel. They fear that any plane piloted by a Southern Korean may turn up a few hours later with the forces of the Korean People's Republic. The record of Rhee's army is one of numerous mutinies and desertions because of the profound unpopularity of Rhees' dictatorship among the Korean people north and south.

Lack of support for the Rhee regime in fact is the Achilles heel of Washington's intervention plans. Unless the intervention can get going on a large scale immediately it will soon be too late, according to one official who spoke privately to newsmen.

"It all depends on whether or

(Continued on Page 9)

BULLETINS

Security Council Action Illegal, Soviets Declare

LONDON, Tuesday, June 27. — The Soviet Union said today that the United Nations resolution supporting the Synghman Rhee puppet government "has no force" because neither the Soviet Union nor the People's Republic of China was represented at the meeting.

The Soviet comment was broadcast from Moscow by the news agency Tass.

"Inasmuch as any decision on the substance of an issue in the Security Council needs unanimity of the permanent members of the council in order that the decision should accord with the UN Charter, the meeting of the members of the Security Council could not take on June 25 any decisions having legal force," Tass said.

Cancel the Broadcast

Mutual Broadcasting System said tonight that the overseas telephone operator at Seoul advised it at 6:45 p.m. EDT that United States Ambassador John J. Muccio had left Seoul.

Mutual said it had planned a broadcast by Muccio and that he had arranged to speak about it by telephone at 6 p.m.

Japan Gov't Shakeup

TOKYO, Tuesday, June 27 (UP).—The cabinet of Premier Shigero Yoshida resigned en masse today to clear the way for a wholesale reorganization of the government.

Report U. S. Plane Shot Down Korean

The United Press reported from Seoul that an American Air Force F-82 twin Mustang fighter plane shot down a North Korean fighter over Kimpo airport at 8:15 a.m. Tuesday (6:15 p.m. EDT Monday). It said the plane was one under Gen. MacArthur's command. Washington refused to confirm the report.

Appeal to Truman: Stop Intervention

The New York Labor Conference for Peace yesterday telegraphed to President Truman an appeal to stop sending arms and troops to Korea, lest a world war be started.

Marcel Scherer of the labor group also wired Trygve Lie to urge that "a spokesman of the North Korean Republic should have full opportunity to present their case without prejudgment."

The message to Truman pointed out that the South Korea regime is "notorious for the jailing, beating and murder of trade union leaders."

Trib Says Dulles Went To Korea to Map War

John Foster Dulles went to South Korea last week to prepare the fascist puppet regime there for armed aggression, it was revealed in the columns of the New York Herald Tribune yesterday. The Republican adviser to the State Department went to Korea after the fascist Synghman Rhee regime warned it was facing "internal collapse," the Tribune said. Rhee's government had lost heavily in parliamentary elections last month.

Homer Bigart, Tribune correspondent, wrote from Washington: "It may now be revealed that two weeks ago (South) Korean Ambassador John Myun Chang warned high officials of the State Department that his country was on the verge of internal collapse." Bigart said that Chang called for "combat airplanes and other arms," despite the admitted fact that it was the "internal collapse" of the Rhee regime which was feared.

"As a result of this plea," Bigart said, Dulles went to South Korea last week.

That Dulles carried plans for U. S. Intervention and the South Korean fascists' invasion is clear from the formulation of Bigart's comment that "obviously" Dulles would not "commit the U. S. to war on behalf of South Korea."

The complete fakery of the attempt to turn a South Korean fascists' invasion into its opposite was exposed in the news columns of the New York Times yesterday, as well.

Writing from Hong Kong, correspondent Walter Sullivan declared:

"The South Korean government has in the past embroidered the news of border incidents in an apparent effort to convince Americans of the need for greater military aid."

On the other hand, said Sullivan, "the theme song of the official North Korean radio during the past year has been the quest for 'peaceful unification of the Fatherland.'" Sullivan added: "Apparently this meant unification by collapse of the southern government."

Thus, confirming the Tribune revelation of the impending collapse of the fascist Rhee regime and underscoring the peaceful policy of the North Korean govern-

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The New York Times
MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1950
By WALTER SULLIVAN

HERALD TRIBUNE
JUNE 26, 1950

National Guard Pilots Told to Stand By

DETROIT, June 26 (UP).—Brig. Gen. Frederick Anderson, commander of the Michigan Air National Guard, said today he had ordered all fighter pilots in his command to "be ready for any emergency."

He said he had ordered live ammunition loaded on all fighter planes in the 127th Fighter Group, which includes two squadrons of jet planes and one squadron of F-51s. All pilots in the group stood by their planes all day yesterday during a "routine" alert, Anderson said. However, all have returned to their regular civilian jobs.

Anderson said his order to arm the fighters came from "higher authorities."

Kirk in Moscow

MOSCOW, June 26 (UP).—U.S. Ambassador Alan G. Kirk returned to Moscow today from a 10-day journey to Siberia.

Korea Background

RHEE'S COMPLAINT: NOT ENOUGH PRISONS

By Pak Hen En

Deputy Chairman, Central Committee, Workers Party of South Korean

(Excerpts from an article in the March 24 issue of the weekly newspaper, "For a Lasting Peace, for a People's Democracy," the organ of the Communist Information Bureau.)

(Continued from yesterday)

THE SYNGHMAN RHEE clique was placed in power with the aid of American arms. Without American interference its very existence would have been unthinkable.

The Synghman Rhee clique, aware of the universal hatred on the part of the people, sees its salvation in perpetual violence againstt he patriots. But this terror actually accelerates its doom.

The constant ministerial chaos, the contradictions in the "National Assembly" and, the entire policy of the Synghman Rhee Government all testify to the in-

(Continued on Page 8)

Point of Order

By ALAN MAX

It's reported that when the Rhee forces in Korea heard that Chiang Kai-shek was considering coming to their rescue, they retreated another five miles.

UE Wins Major Victory in Vote At Sylvania

The United Electrical union has won a major victory in the chain of Sylvania Electrical Corp. locals in elections held last week. James J. Matles, UE director of organization stated, "UE not only has won major victories in the Sylvania chain, third largest maker of lamps in the nation, but has also won victories over the IUE company union in the last two weeks in three other key plants."

Among the UE victories, totaling some 6,500 workers, were the Sylvania plants in Emporium, Pa., where UE won, 767 to 660; and Mill Hall, Pa., where UE won 918 to 488.

UE also won at Remington Rand, Tonawanda, N.Y., two plants; Union Switch & Signal plant, Wilmerding, Pa., and Monroe Calculator Co., two plants, Orange and Morristown, N.J.

Senate Bill

(Continued from Page 2)

worker receiving jobless compensation to accept a job made vacant as a result of a labor dispute. In other words, a worker on relief cannot be forced to scab.

During the 1948 maritime strike, two state, California and Washington, ignored this requirement and knocked off relief rolls unemployed maritime workers who refused to scab. These men had been unempolyed prior to the outbreak of the strike. Nevertheless the unemployment compensation board in those states ordered them to scab or starve. When they refused to scab they were thrown off the rolls.

The International Longshore & Warehousemen's Union and the Marine Cooks and Stewards appealed this decision to the state agencies and lost. They then appealed to the federal government at Washington charging that federal standards had been violated.

WIN APPEAL

Hearings were held here last November, at the end of which the Bureau of Unemployment Compensation ruled in favor of the unions. The bureau said California and Washington state must abandon their ruling requiring workers to scab or lose the federal benefits.

This decision was extremely unpopular with the Waterfront Employers' Association and with other employer groups. They vainly attempted to push through an amendment when the House was considering the bill. They tried to put it over on the Senate finance committee which was working on the social security bill but again failed.

Sen. Knowland came to their rescue last week with his amendment. It provides that the federal government cannot intervene to compel a state to revise its regulations until the question of whether or not they conform to the federal standards has been decided by the highest court in the state.

The Knowland amendment thus provides for an interminable delay, perhaps two to three years, before a decision may be reached. By then the strike would have been won or lost, the fate of the unemployed decided.

After less than 15 minutes debate, however, the amendment was adopted by a vote of 45 to 37. Unless the House conferees resist it, it will become part of the National social security law (H.R. 6000), arming state agencies with the power to exercise the severest form of pressure on the jobless to compel them to scab.

Trade unions and progressive organizations are urged by labor representatives here to send telegrams to members of the House, demanding defeat of the Knowland amendment.

16 Dead, 16 Missing In W. Va. Flood

CLARKSBURG, W. Va., June 26 (UP). — Sixteen persons were drowned, 16 were missing and believed dead and at least 100 were injured in weekend flash floods which hit six West Virginia counties, officials reported today.

The Red Cross in Washington said unconfirmed reports from its field agents said there were 23 dead and 10 to 15 missing in Doddridge county alone.

Police and volunteers looking for the missing continued the search today after a thick fog blocked their efforts during the night. They found five more bodies this morning.

A blinding two-inch rainfall raised tributaries of the Ohio into 35-foot "waves." Creeks went up so fast that hundreds of homes in eight communities were swept off foundations before sleeping occupants could be warned.

Telly Talks Tomorrow A.M.

New mediation sessions between the New York World-Telegram and Sun and the striking CIO Newspaper Guild have been set for Wednesday 10 a.m., it was announced yesterday. Guild officials, however, placed little hope in the meeting.

Attempts by the New York Publishers Association to force craft union members to cross the picket line have fizzled. Last week the Association wired the international presidents of the craft unions, demanding that they instruct their members to enter the plant.

It was learned that most of the presidents wired back that the strike was a local matter.

Deny New Trial To Miss Coplon

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Federal Judge Albert L. Reeves refused today to grant a new trial to former government girl Judith Coplon.

Miss Coplon had demanded a new trial for her first conviction in Washington last year on grounds that it resulted from evidence obtained illegally from wire tapping by FBI agents.

Progressive Party Puts Marc First

The reelection of Rep. Vito Marcantonio is the "major concentation for the Progressive Party in its 1950 electoral campaign," the PP national committee declared over the weekend.

The press, the politicians and the national administration "have paid tribute to Rep. Marcantonio's tremendous fight for peace and the welfare of the people by making him their major target in 1950," said the Committee.

Charges Deportation Hearing Against Taft is Illegal

Deportation proceedings against Morris E. Taft, veteran 70-year-old trade unionist, were denounced yesterday at an Immigration Service hearing as a "sham."

The lawyer, Isidore Englander, charged Clara Binder, hearing examiner, was illegally sitting as judge of the case. When she refused to permit him to question Maurice Malkin, a professional Department of Justice informer, on his place of residence, Englander sat down and refused to participate further in the hearing.

Miss Binder adjourned the wind-up of the Taft hearing until 9:30 a.m. Aug. 8, after Examining Officer Murray Boriskin, the prosecutor, presented a new version of charges alleging Taft, an immigrant from Lithuania in 1906, was a member of an organization which "believes in, advises, advocates and teaches overthrow by force and violence of the government of the United States."

The FBI stoolpigeon Malkin had testified he knew Taft as a member of the Communist Party.

This was the second Immigration Service hearing in the Taft case. He had been ordered deported. But the Supreme Court had ruled in the Sung case that hearing examiners of the Immigration Service were sitting in violation of the Administrative Procedure Act by acting as both judge and prosecutor.

The Taft case and some 160 more deportation cases were then set for rehearing.

Englander pointed out that Miss Binder and 12 other hearing examiners were then retired and given temporary appointments by the U. S. Civil Service Commission as examiners, as a lawyer's trick to circumvent the Supreme Court ruling.

He charged Miss Binder was definitely "prejudiced and biased in connection with this kind of a charge." He cited two cases in which, since the Sung decision, she ruled against respondents on grounds they were members of organizations proscribed by the Attorney General.

MacArthur Bans Japan CP Paper For Publishing Truth on Korea

MAC ARTHUR
Gags Press

TOKYO, June 26.—Gen. Douglas MacArthur today ordered Premier Shigeru Yoshida to suppress the Communist Party organ Akahata for at least 30 days because it published the news that South Korea had invaded North Korea.

Monday's edition of Akahata carried news from the North Korean radio and the Soviet News Agency Tass which pointed out that South Korea had invaded North Korea.

MacArthur's edict said that Akahata's right to publish would be considered at the end of the 30 days.

In his letter to the reactionary Japanese premier, MacArthur recalled that on June 7 he had barred Akahata's 17 editors and associate editors from public life.

MacArthur's action came after the Soviet Union demanded that the Allied Council for Japan expel the Kuomintang delegates and recognize instead a member for the People's Republic of China.

The Soviet demand was contained in a letter dated June 23 to William J. Sebald, American chairman of the Council.

Storm Drowns 2 in Wisconsin River

RHINELANDER, Wis., June 26 (UP).—Officials reported today that two persons were drowned in the Wisconsin River and 12 were injured when a freak "tornado-like" storm wrecked farm homes.

The storm struck last night, lifting telephone poles like sticks and blowing them across fields.

Meat Prices Up 7% in 30 Days

Sharp increases in food prices, especially meat, has caused an 0.8 percent boost in the cost of living index between April 15 and May 15, according to the conservative Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The cost of living index in the middle of May stood at 168.6 percent of the 1935-39 average, with the greatest rise since July, 1948. The index was slightly below the same period last year. It has risen 1.8 points, however, since Feb. 15, 1950.

Retail food prices rose 1.9 percent, with meat going up 7 percent during the April-May period.

Bolivia Cabinet Quits

LA PAZ, Bolivia, June 26 (UP). —The Bolivian cabinet resigned in a body today, and President Mamerto Urriolagoitia immediately summoned political leaders to discuss formation of a new government.

No reason for the resignation was announced immediately.

WORLD OF LABOR, the col- [illegible] editor, appears every day in the Daily Worker.

Erickson Gets 16 Months For 60 Crimes

Frank Erickson has treated a lot of judges royally in his time. And yesterday three judges treated Erickson pretty well, too.

Erickson, kingpin of a multi-million-dollar gambling syndicate, pleaded guilty last week to 59 charges of bookmaking and one of conspiracy.

So three Special Sessions judges yesterday gave the big shot two years and fined him $30,000. The two years, with time off for good behavior, comes to 16 months. The $30,000 is considerably less than a day's operations of the syndicate. His guilty plea spared his partners, political stooges and rich clients any unpleasant publicity.

For 60 crimes, including conspiracy to violate the gambling laws, Erickson got two years. For "conspiracy to teach and advocate," the Communist leaders got five years each.

'Solicits' for Peace —Without a License!

Leonard Leader, a peace campaign volunteer, got a summons to appear before the Coney Island Court this morning at 10 a.m. for "soliciting" petitions on the Boardwalk at Ocean Parkway, Sunday.

Resist Move to Abolish Units Of Phone Union

Special to the Daily Worker

CLEVELAND, O., June 26. — The fourth annual convention of the CIO Communications workers got underway here with a bitter internal fight. CIO officials from Washington were attempting to iron out the difficulties before they reached the floor.

The dispute centers around a proposal of president Joseph A. Beirne to abolish the 39 divisions of the union.

Main opposition comes from the division representing the Western Electric workers. This division charges it was sold down the river when its recent strike was terminated by the international.

While Beirne faces a test vote on the constitution, his administration will not be challenged. Officers were elected last year for a two - year term.

At the opening session Beirne claimed that the 1950 gains for telephone workers will amount to $50.000,000 annually.

Beirne's description of the pending agreement as bringing "weekly increases as high as $22" did not bring any particular reaction from the approximately 500 delegates.

With Allan S. Haywood, director of organization for the CIO, firing the first gun, there is to be the usual facade of red-baiting oratory to cover the lack of militancy by the leadership.

Ted Tinsley Says appears Tuesday and Thursday and in the weekend Worker.

Daily Worker

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Truman Maps Use of Army in Korea; Liberation Forces at Gates of Seoul

Spearheads of the Korean People's Republic Army and the liberation forces of South Korea thrust into the outskirts of Seoul early today, it was reported, and the U. S. puppet government of Synghman Rhee prepared to flee to a hideout deep in South Korea. The puppet regime of Synghman Rhee appears unable to command any strength even among the troops it has been able to muster. This was confirmed by a United Press dispatch from Seoul which admitted that the liberation forces were advancing almost without resistance.

Thus what started as an unprovoked attack by the U. S. puppet forces of Synghman Rhee against the Korean People's Republic north of the 38th parallel border separating North from South Korea, appears to have become a full-scale movement by the people of Korea for their liberation from U. S. imperialism.

There were unconfirmed reports that the liberation forces had encircled the city's Kimpo airport.

(Diplomatic sources in Washington reported fighting in progress at Ascom, 10 miles southwest of Seoul—indicating a possibility that the city might soon be outflanked.)

Within 48 hours the liberation forces had smashed the main central lines of puppet Rhee's army and put advanced elements into the suburbs of Seoul.

The liberation forces broke through the main defense line at Uijonbgu, 17 miles north of Seoul, about 5:20 p.m. yesterday (3:20 a.m. EDT Monday).

The city this morning was quiet. But confusion was mounting—communications were tangled, most

(Continued on Page 9)

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON, June 26. — Presdient Truman and his top aides were reliably reported here today to be planning stepped-up intervention in Korea, including the use of a limited number of U. S. armed forces personnel. It will take the form of assigning American airmen, tankmen and naval officers to the planes, tanks and boats which the U. S. government is rushing to the American puppet Syngham Rhee, president of the South-Korean "government."

If this assistance to Rhee fails to prop up his crumbling regime, the administration must then decide whether or not to go the limit and send in large detachments of U.S. troops.

In any event, Truman and Secretary of State Acheson are hopeful that the resolutions the U.S. is pushing through the bobtailed United Nations Security Council will provide "legal" backing for the intervention. The President implied this today when in a statement issued at the White House he said that "the U.S. will vigorously support the effort of the Council to terminate this serious breach of peace."

MacARTHUR BUSY

Gen. MacArthur, on instructions from Washington, has already begun shipment of materiel to Southern Korea but it was not known here whether any substantial number of fighter planes were included. Military experts in Seoul have stressed that planes along with tanks, gunboats and heavy artillery are needed by the Rhee regime against the aroused Korean people.

Maj. Gen. Claire Chennault, whose prosperous airlines business was disrupted by the overthrow of his friend Chiang Kai-shek in China, has offered to supply pilots for 25 P-51s if MacArthur will furnish the planes, it was reported here. Chiang has also offered planes and pilots. No reply has been given to either of these offers, indicating that Washington has more substantial assistance in mind.

What disturbs officials here, however, is not the lack of Southern Koreans competent in handling planes, tanks and boats. They are mostly concerned with the reliability of Southern Korean personnel. They fear that any plane piloted by a Southern Korean may turn up a few hours later with the forces of the Korean People's Republic. The record of Rhee's army is one of numerous mutinies and desertions because of the profound unpopularity of Rhees' dictatorship among the Korean people north and south.

Lack of support for the Rhee regime in fact is the Achilles heel of Washington's intervention plans. Unless the intervention can get going on a large scale immediately it will soon be too late, according to one official who spoke privately to newsmen.

"It all depends on whether or

(Continued on Page 9)

MacArthur Bans Japan CP Paper For Publishing Truth on Korea

MAC ARTHUR
Cage Press

TOKYO, June 26.—Gen. Douglas MacArthur today ordered Premier Shigeru Yoshida to suppress the Communist Party organ Akahata for at least 30 days because it published the news that South Korea had invaded North Korea.

Monday's edition of Akahata carried news from the North Korean radio and the Soviet News Agency Tass which pointed out that South Korea had invaded North Korea.

MacArthur's edict said that Akahata's right to publish would be considered at the end of the 30 days.

In his letter to the reactionary Japanese premier, MacArthur recalled that on June 7 he had barred Akahata's 17 editors and associate editors from public life.

MacArthur's action came after the Soviet Union demanded that the Allied Council for Japan expel the Kuomintang delegates and recognize instead a member for the People's Republic of China.

The Soviet demand was contained in a letter dated June 23 to William J. Sebald, American chairman of the Council.

National Guard Pilots Told to Stand By

DETROIT, June 26 (UP).—Brig. Gen. Frederick Anderson, commander of the Michigan Air National Guard, said today he had ordered all fighter pilots in his command to "be ready for any emergency."

He said he had ordered live ammunition loaded on all fighter planes in the 127th Fighter Group, which includes two squadrons of jet planes and one squadron of F-51s. All pilots in the group stood by their planes all day yesterday during a "routine" alert, Anderson said. However, all have returned to their regular civilian jobs.

Anderson said his order to arm the fighters came from "higher authorities."

Trib Says Dulles Went To Korea to Map War

John Foster Dulles went to South Korea last week to prepare the fascist puppet regime there for armed aggression, it was revealed in the columns of the New York Herald Tribune yesterday. The Republican adviser to the State Department went to Korea after the fascist Synghman Rhee regime warned it was facing "internal collapse," the Tribune said. Rhee's government had lost heavily in parliamentary elections last month.

Homer Bigart, Tribune correspondent, wrote from Washington: "It may now be revealed that two weeks ago (South) Korean Ambassador John Myun Chang warned high officials of the State Department that his country was on the verge of internal collapse." Bigart said that Chang called for "combat airplanes and other arms," despite the admitted fact that it was the "internal collapse" of the Rhee regime which was feared.

"As a result of this plea," Bigart said, Dulles went to South Korea last week.

That Dulles carried plans for U. S. Intervention and the South Korean fascists' invasion is clear from the formulation of Bigart's comment that "obviously" Dulles would not "commit the U. S. to war on behalf of South Korea."

The complete fakery of the attempt to turn a South Korean fascists' invasion into its opposite was exposed in the news columns of the New York Times yesterday, as well.

Writing from Hong Kong, correspondent Walter Sullivan declared:

"The South Korean government has in the past embroidered the news of border incidents in an apparent effort to convince Americans of the need for greater military aid."

On the other hand, said Sullivan, "the theme song of the official North Korean radio during the past year has been the quest for 'peaceful unification of the Fatherland.'" Sullivan added: "Apparently this meant unification by collapse of the southern government."

Thus, confirming the Tribune revelation of the impending collapse of the fascist Rhee regime and underscoring the peaceful policy of the North Korean govern-

(Continued on Page 9)

The New York Times
MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1950
By WALTER SULLIVAN
HONG KONG, June 26—

HERALD TRIBUNE
JUNE 26, 1950

Meat Prices Up 7% in 30 Days

Sharp increases in food prices, especially meat, has caused an 0.8 percent boost in the cost of living index between April 15 and May 15, according to the conservative Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The cost of living index in the middle of May stood at 168.6 percent of the 1935-39 average, with the greatest rise since July, 1948. The index was slightly below the same period last year. It has risen 1.3 points, however, since Feb. 15, 1950.

Retail food prices rose 1.9 percent, with meat going up 7 percent during the April-May period.

Kirk in Moscow

MOSCOW, June 26 (UP).—U.S. Ambassador Alan G. Kirk returned to Moscow today from a 10-day journey to Siberia.

Korea Background

RHEE'S COMPLAINT: NOT ENOUGH PRISONS

By Pak Hen En

Deputy Chairman, Central Committee, Workers Party of South Korean

(Excerpts from an article in the March 24 issue of the weekly newspaper, "For a Lasting Peace, for a People's Democracy," the organ of the Communist Information Bureau.)

(Continued from yesterday)

THE SYNGHMAN RHEE clique was placed in power with the aid of American arms. Without American interference its very existence would have been unthinkable.

The Synghman Rhee clique, aware of the universal hatred on the part of the people, sees its salvation in perpetual violence againstt he patriots. But this terror actually accelerates its doom.

The constant ministerial chaos, the contradictions in the "National Assembly" and, the entire policy of the Synghman Rhee Government all testify to the in-

(Continued on Page 8)

Point of Order

By ALAN MAX

It's reported that when the Rhee forces in Korea heard that Chiang Kai-shek was considering coming to their rescue, they retreated another five miles.

UE Wins Major Victory in Vote At Sylvania

Special to the Daily Worker

The United Electrical union has won a major victory in the chain of Sylvania Electrical Corp. locals in elections held last week. James J. Matles, UE director of organization stated, "UE not only has won major victories in the Sylvania chain, third largest maker of lamps in the nation, but has also won victories over the IUE company union in the last two weeks in three other key plants."

Among the UE victories, totaling some 6,500 workers, were the Sylvania plants in Emporium, Pa., where UE won, 767 to 660; and Mill Hall, Pa., where UE won 918 to 488.

UE also won at Remington Rand, Tonawanda, N.Y., two plants; Union Switch & Signal plant, Wilmerding, Pa., and Monroe Calculator Co., two plants, Orange and Morristown, N.J.

Senate Bill

(Continued from Page 2)

worker receiving jobless compensation to accept a job made vacant as a result of a labor dispute. In other words, a worker on relief cannot be forced to scab.

During the 1948 maritime strike, two state, California and Washington, ignored this requirement and knocked off relief rolls unemployed maritime workers who refused to scab. These men had been unempolyed prior to the outbreak of the strike. Nevertheless the unemployment compensation board in those states ordered them to scab or starve. When they refused to scab they were thrown off the rolls.

The International Longshore & Warehousemen's Union and the Marine Cooks and Stewards appealed this decision to the state agencies and lost. They then appealed to the federal government at Washington charging that federal standards had been violated.

WIN APPEAL

Hearings were held here last November, at the end of which the Bureau of Unemployment Compensation ruled in favor of the unions. The bureau said California and Washington state must abandon their ruling requiring workers to scab or lose the federal benefits.

This decision was extremely unpopular with the Waterfront Employers' Association and with other employer groups. They vainly attempted to push through an amendment when the House was considering the bill. They tried to put it over on the Senate finance committee which was working on the social security bill but again failed.

Sen. Knowland came to their rescue last week with his amendment. It provides that the federal government cannot intervene to compel a state to revise its regulations until the question of whether or not they conform to the federal standards has been decided by the highest court in the state.

The Knowland amendment thus provides for an interminable delay, perhaps two to three years, before a decision may be reached. By then the strike would have been won or lost, the fate of the unemployed decided.

After less than 15 minutes debate, however, the amendment was adopted by a vote of 45 to 37. Unless the House conferees resist it, it will become part of the National social security law (H.R. 6000), arming state agencies with the power to exercise the severest form of pressure on the jobless to compel them to scab.

Trade unions and progressive organizations are urged by labor representatives here to send telegrams to members of the House, demanding defeat of the Knowland amendment.

Teamster Raid Defeated in Walgreen Ballot

CHICAGO, June 26.—The AFL Teamsters Union was defeated here by a decisive two-to-one margin in its attempted raid on Longshore & Warehousemen's Local 208 at the warehouse of the Walgreen Drug Store chain.

The vote was ILWU, 212; Teamsters, 106. The election was a run-off to an earlier inconclusive balloting, in which the left-wing union had trailed the Teamsters by a narrow margin.

The results were acknowledged to be a great tribute to Bernard Lucas, Negro president of ILWU Local 208 and member of the union's International Executive Board.

Efforts to influence the results by Negro-baiting fizzled out. Teamsters Union officials heavily played up the fact that Aaron Bindman, whose house was the target of the anti-Negro and anti-Semitic mob violence on South Peoria St., is an organizer for the ILWU local.

Charges Deportation Hearing Against Taft is Illegal

By Harry Raymond

Deportation proceedings against Morris E. Taft, veteran 70-year-old trade unionist, were denounced yesterday at an Immigration Service hearing as a "sham."

The lawyer, Isidore Englander, charged Clara Binder, hearing examiner, was illegally sitting as judge of the case. When she refused to permit him to question Maurice Malkin, a professional Department of Justice informer, on his place of residence, Englander sat down and refused to participate further in the hearing.

Miss Binder adjourned the wind-up of the Taft hearing until 9:30 a.m. Aug. 8, after Examining Officer Murray Boriskin, the prosecutor, presented a new version of charges alleging Taft, an immigrant from Lithuania in 1906, was a member of an organization which "believes in, advises, advocates and teaches overthrow by force and violence of the government of the United States."

The FBI stoolpigeon Malkin had testified he knew Taft as a member of the Communist Party.

Englander asked Malkin, now employed as a clerk in the Immigration Service, where he lived. Malkin said he lived in Brooklyn, but refused to give his address.

Englander demanded that Hearing Examiner Binder order the witness to respond to the questions on cross-examination. She refused to do so.

Another FBI stoolpigeon, Manning Johnson, said he knew Taft as a Communist. Englander took no further part in the hearing.

This was the second Immigration Service hearing in the Taft case. He had been ordered deported. But the Supreme Court had ruled in the Sung case that hearing examiners of the Immigration Service were sitting in violation of the Administrative Procedure Act by acting as both judge and prosecutor.

The Taft case and some 160 more deportation cases were then set for rehearing.

Englander pointed out that Miss Binder and 12 other hearing examiners were then retired and given temporary appointments by the U. S. Civil Service Commission as examiners, as a lawyer's trick to circumvent the Supreme Court ruling.

He asked Miss Binder, an employe of the Immigration Service since 1927, to disqualify herself. He pointed out that from 1944 until February, 1950, she had been acting illegally as a trial judge and also as a prosecutor.

He charged Miss Binder was definitely "prejudiced and biased in connection with this kind of a charge." He cited two cases in which, since the Sung decision, she ruled against respondents on grounds they were members of organizations proscribed by the Attorney General.

Miss Binder, it was revealed, is not even a member of the bar, but is seeking admission this week.

The fact that her appointment has been merely temporary and she may be placed back in her old employment in the Immigration Service binds her to the Immigration Service policies prejudiced to Taft, Englander charged.

Victims of Foundry Smog Called 'Plotters' by Ford

By William Allan

DEARBORN, Mich., June 25. — A "plot" was discovered by the Ford Motor Co. last week. A "plot" where 40 workers from the Production Foundry allowed themselves to be carried on stretchers to the hospital and hundreds more lay sick and helpless in the aisles and the outside yard.

"It was all planned, the men are faking, we'll dock every one who don't go back to work immediately" said building superintendent Art Steen, as hundreds of afternoon shift workers in the No. 1 Core Room staggered outside to escape the smog that poured in through the ventilators.

It all began June 13 about 8:30 p.m. when the gases first began to affect the men. Some complained of headaches and dizziness while others were deathly sick.

VICTIM'S STORY

One victim told this story to union vice-president Nelson Davis of the Production Foundry and Harold Franklin, union committeeman.

Floyd Reeves said he felt ill about 9 that night and tried to reach the union committee room to report. He was overcome by the gas just as he reached the door, and was carried to First Aid by union committeeman Godfrey Franklin. When he revived, one of Ford's doctors asked him to stand up and raise his arms. The doctor then waggled his fingers in front of Reeves' face and asked him if he could see them. When Floyd Reeves said "Yes," the doctor gripped him by the shoulder and told him, "Get back on the job."

Reeves was unable to work, and started home. He passed out at Gate three, Rouge plant, but refused to allow the plant guards to take him back to the finger-waggling doctor. A fellow worker passing by offered him a ride home. On the way home he succumbed again to the effects of the gas, and his friend took him to the nearest police station. The police rushed him to Lincoln Hospital.

The company blast furnaces, unlike furnaces in operation throughout the country are not equipped with burners to absorb the gas as it is produced.

This is not the first time this has happened. On June 1 in the powerhouse on the midnight shift eleven men were effected by gas smog and had to be taken to the hospital.

CALLOUS FOREMAN

In the June 13 incident, supervisor Pete Pethos refused a hospital card to a new worker who was unable to locate his boss. Pethos remarked, "Let the so-and-so go find his foreman." This despite the fact the worker was semiconscious from gas fumes.

Even though scores of workers were being carried outside, this slavedriver kept shouting that the workers should go back to work. It was only after the union shop leaders really told him off that he shut his mouth.

This was the "plot" the company discovered. Scores of workers filling the first aid stations. Hundreds lying in the yards and aisles.

The union leadership in the Production Foundry is demanding:

1. No worker shall be allowed to work under these conditions. The company must pay workers made sick by gas.

2. An immediate examination at company expense of any worker who feels ill from gas.

3. Immediate examination by qualified chemists, not in the employ of the company, in all parts of the Foundry to check whether gas will permanently injure workers.

The company, we learn, will put in burners. Also the company backed down on its original declartion that all workers who left their job that night would be docked.

The majority of Production Foundry workers are Negroes.

Picket McGrath At Rotary Meet

DETROIT. — Fifty pickets greeted J. Howard McGratha, Attorney General of the U.S. last Thursday when he arrived to speak at the Rotary International Convention in Detroit, attended by 6,000 from 50 countries.

Picket signs carried slogans demanding the release of Eugene Dennis, George Marshall, and the other victims of the Un-American Committee, an end to the deportation hysteria, and demands for prosecution of grafters and lynchers, not fighters for peace.

An Open Letter to McGrath was distributed to the convention delegates.

The picket line was sponsored by the Civil Rights Congress and the Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

To Ask Truman Save Doomed Negroes

Delegates to demand that President Truman stay the executions of Willie McGee and the Martinsville Seven, Negro victims of frameup charges in the South, will leave for Washington this week. Plans for the delegations were made last week at a meeting of the continuations committee of the National Trade Union conference for Negro Rights held in Chicago recently.

Ten local trade union leaders met at the Harlem Trade Union Council office to plan a program to better the economic position of Negro workers. The continuations committee meeting at the Harlem Trade Union Council office, was one of many held throughout the country.

A major function of the continuations committee will be to fight for the historic "Model FEPC Clause" worked out at the Chicago Conference. The clause, which is to be proposed as a functional part of every future union contract signed with management, will be launched by the Continuations Committee on a nationwide scale — plant by plant; union by union; local by local.

It contains the following provisions: no discrimination in interviewing and hiring of applicants; guarantees against discrimination in promotion, upgrading, apprenticing, job training and discharging; in event of layoffs, every effort to be made to maintain gains achieved through this clause, all disagreements subject to grievance machinery provided in contract; purpose of the clause is to guarantee through collective bargaining and by contract rights the application of the union's policy for protection and improvement of the rights of Negro workers and other minorities.

The ten trade unionists included Ferdinand Smith, executive secretary, HTUC; Halois Moorhead, Local 144, Hotel Front Service, AFL; Dora Shaw, Morris Doswell and Valerie Robinson, Distributive Workers; Victoria Garvin and Milton Walker, UOPWA; Eleanor Goding and Ewart Guinier, United Public Workers, and [illegible], Recording Secretary, HTUC.

The HTUC Continuations Committee announced that this "Model FEPC Union Clause" would be circulated on all union levels. Smith, spokesman for the group, said that his and the similarly constituted bodies would fight to make this clause a matter of union policy in AFL, CIO, Independent and Railroad unions.

Because of the widespread demand expressed at the Chicago Conference that Negro Labor Councils be set up in other large Negro communities, North and South, the HTUC Continuations Committee has agreed to act in an advisory capacity to others. Requests have come in from Camden, N. J.; Hartford, Conn.; Philadelphia; Detroit; Birmingham and Bessemer, Alabama.

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From Dubinsky To 'Post,' to Strikebreaking

By Bernard Burton

From employe of David Dubinsky to labor columnist for the New York Post to open calls for strikebreaking is an easy path for Murray Kempton. Though he avoids the gutter language of his former boss, Victor Riesel, Kempton uses the pious twist to wind up on the side of union-busting employers.

The case in point is his column of last Thursday, which amounted to virtual calls for violence against Wertheimer Department Store strikers who belong to Distributive Workers Local 65. He weeps printers' ink tears for the union-busting employer in Washington Heights indulging in outright distortions on the strike issues.

And then, he goes further by describinng 65's new organizing campaign as an effort to establish groups comparable to "Central European action committees," and warns that the organizing drive "can mean violence and terror."

Interesting that a writer who is supposed to be against open shops devotes a column to attacking the only union conducting a large scale organizing campaign in the city of New York.

But back to Kempton's defense of Wertheimer's strike-busting. All this former member of Norman Thomas' Young People's Socialist League had to do was talk to the strikers and he'd get the facts—provided he was interested in the facts rather than vicious fables.

FIRST FABLE

FABLE No. ONE: Kempton states that "Local 65 walked out after failing by a narrow margin to beat the AFL in an NLRB election."

FACT is Local 65 beat the AFL's company-union-like Retail Clerks in an NLRB election in the face of all kinds of intimidation. It failed, however, to get a majority, and was prepared to enter a runoff election. Meanwhile, the NLRB had under consideration a number of challenges as to the qualifications of certain voters.

FABLE No. TWO: Kempton avers the strike was called after "two Local 65 members were fired while a run-off was pending. The firings were ostensibly for reasons which reflected no great credit on those discharged. The charges are beside the point since the company offered to arbitrate."

Fact is that this wasn't just the discharge of two members of 65. This was union-busting, plain and simple. And as anyone with the slightest organizing experience knows, if you can't protect the jobs of your members while you're facing an imminent test of union strength, you'll have no union. Even Dubinsky's ILGWU has on occasion been forced to call strikes under similar circumstances.

FABLE No. THREE: Kempton blandly asserts that "Wertheimer offered to take back the two girls without prejudice if Local 65 would call off the strike and take its chances on a new election. Local 65 refused."

FACT is that Kempton neglects to mention that after days of striking that had cut business down to a trickle the store said it would take the workers back—without pay for the time they had lost!

FABLE No. FOUR: According to Kempton the store is blameless because it "has made no effort to replace the strikers."

FACT is the whole statement is a laugh. It hasn't replaced the strikers for two good reasons. First, 65's picket line has cut down business so that there isn't even enough work for the handful of scabs. Second, no self-respecting worker would go through a picket line to take a strikebreaking job.

All Kempton wants 65 to do is to withdraw its mass picket lines—which is also what the boss wants 65 to do.

While Kempton was at it, he should have brought out some additional facts, like the use of anti-Semitism and red-baiting in an effort to break the strike and the union. Or he should have reported the threatening anonymous letters sent to Arthur Osman, president of the Distributive Workers Union.

One such letter accused Osman of calling the strike for "the promotion of Communism and Judaism in the United States, with President Osman as the first ruler of a Yankee Israel." It wound up with threats to do away with Osman.

But to Kempton, the "peaceful" citizens are apparently the scab-herders and union-busters, while those who are charge with promoting "violence" are those who seek to organize the unorganized, especially if the organizing is done by progressive unions.

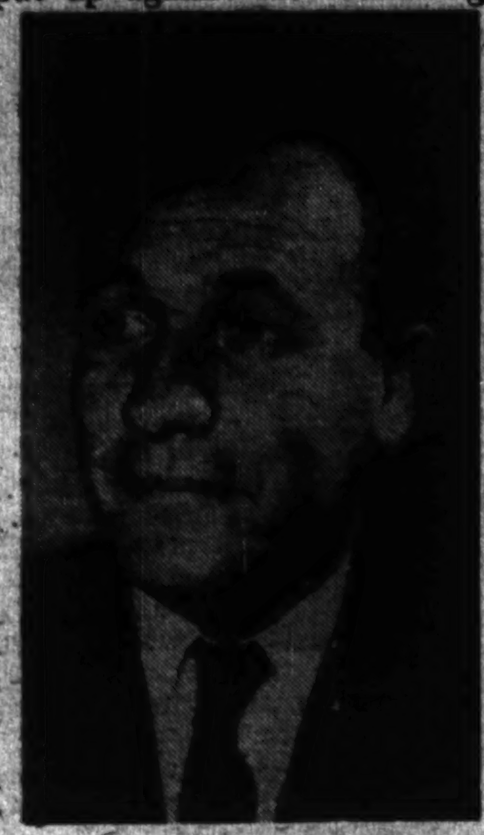
Rank and File Wins 52% of Painters District 9 Vote

Rank and File candidates took 52 percent of the total vote in last Saturday's election of seven business agents for AFL Painters District Council 9, it was announced yesterday. Only three candidates for the seven offices were put up against the redbaiting machine by the Rank and File, all centering their program on the reinstatement of expelled militant leaders Louis Weinstock, Morris Gainor and Morris Davis.

Of the three, Daniel French and Louis Peltin ran ahead of all candidates and were clearly elected. A recount has been demanded on the third candidate, Al Mendelsohn, whom the machine - dominated elections committee declared defeated by four votes. Mendelsohn was ruled a loser against Morris Arber, leading Socialist and machine hack, who last year got a 300-vote majority. A total of 5,100 votes were cast this year.

The main office of secretary-treasurer, held by Trotzkyite Martin Rarback, was not open this year, the machine having jammed through a resolution extending the term for two years. But the candidate personally endorsed by Rarback, Al Scardini, got the lowest vote of all candidates.

An analysis of the vote by Rank and File leaders showed that their candidates swept at least five major locals of the council, including Local 442, formerly bossed by Councilman Samuel Lemkin. Lemkin is now serving 7½ to 15 years for defrauding the city in painting contracts through a company which he was a secret partner.



WEINSTOCK

One of the main targets of the Rank and File was the high-handed rule of Harry Ladisky, lame duck Council president. Ladisky last week was defeated for reelection as a Council delegate from his home Local 1011, barring him from holding the presidential post again.

The showing was made in the face of unprecedented rulings by Ladisky denying the Rank and File an equal number of poll watchers.

Weinstock, Gainor and Davis declared the voting shows that the Rarback-Lemki—Ladisky administration "has been completely repudiated by the membership." They expressed confidence that they would win their fight for reinstatement which the membership views as a fight for the rights of all painters.

Mass Vigil for FEPC July 12

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The Progressive Party announced today that its four-week long People's Vigil for FEPC before the White House will be augumented on July 12. Sen. Scott Lucas, Senate majority leader, has announced that he will seek a vote on cloture July 12. Lucas had said last week that he would again move on July 10 to take up the administration's FEPC bill and that on the same day he will file a petition for cloture (limitation of debate). Under Senate rules, a cloture petition must lay over for one day. It will be voted on, according to schedule, at 1 p.m., July 12.

The Progressive Party announcement, made by George B. Murphy, Jr., in charge of the Vigil, stated that with the Lucas announcement, "the first objective of the People's Vigil for FEPC has been accomplished."

"In light of this development," Murphy continued, "the People's Vigil for FEPC will recess until July 5, the first full calendar day that FEPC will be the order of business in the Senate. On Tuesday and Wednesday, July 11 and 12, a mass vigil of 1,000 Americans from all parts of the country will take place before the White House to remind the President and Senate leaders of both parties that the people insist on a favorable vote on cloture on July 12."

Murphy also announced the Progressive Party's support of a mass rally for FEPC which will be sponsored by union leaders and prominent citizens July 11. FEPC delegations from out of town will visit their Senators on the morning of July 12, he said.

The announcement calls upon all citizens," regardles of party affiliation," to make the week of July 6-12 "FEPC Week," and urges mass meetings, resolutions of organizations, statements by community leaders, telegrams and letters to senators, radio programs and public forums.

Rightwing in Squabble in Chi Steel Local

Special to the Daily Worker

CHICAGO, June 26.—The big South Works steel local at South Chicago was rocked here this week by a blast against the Phil Murray machine in control of the local, issued by two rival right-wing slates of candidates.

The right-wing opponents to the administration's slate announced they were withdrawing from the they were withdrawing from local elections because "we don't think we can get a square deal."

The rival slates were headed by Edmund Brzezinski and James Keller, both candidates for president of the 12,000-member Local 65, against the incumbent, Jerome A. Wilczewski, running for reelection as the nominee of the steel union's administration forces headed by district director Joseph Germano.

Brzezinski is a former president of Local 65, the largest steel local in the South Chicago area.

The opposition slates charged that tellers and judges for the election were selected by "steamroller and gag tactics." They pointed out this was the first time in the 14-year history of the local that all candidates on a single ticket for election judges and clerks were the winners.

AS WE SEE IT, a column by Robert F. Hall, Washington correspondent, appears Mondays and Wednesdays in the Daily Worker.

Coroner Clears Alabama Cop

ANNISTON, Ala., June 26.—A police killing of a Negro here this week was whitewashed by the coroner as "justifiable homicide." Lorenzo Best, a 32-year-old Negro was slain this week by Police Sgt. J. D. Thomas. Best was shot 4 times.

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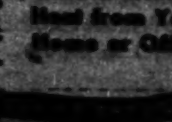

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Of Things to Come

Earl Brown On Africa

By John Pittman

LIKE ALL U. S. NEGROES, New York City Councilman Earl Brown expresses alarm at the swift imposition of fascism on the people of the Union of South Africa. But how real is Councilman Brown's alarm? Writing in the New York Amsterdam News, he notes the recent laws and other repressive acts of the despicably racist Malan government. He asserts that the 2,500,000 "European whites" have treated the 10,000,000 Africans, Indians and Colored Peoples "as cruelly as any people have been treated anywhere on earth." But does Councilman Brown, in his position as the only Negro member of the legislative body of the biggest city in the world, propose to do anything about this cruelty? Such, for instance, as his predecessor Benjamin Davis would do; perhaps moving a resolution asking the United Nations to intervene in behalf of the African and Indian peoples? No, Mr. Brown offers no program. He remains on the sidelines—the impartial observer.

"The Indians . . . are going to take the case to the United Nations," he writes. "All the work this country is trying to do to prevent the world from going Communist could be ruined overnight by an explosion in South Africa. Nehru and other Asiatic leaders, for example, will expect direct and resolute action from both the UN and the U. S. in South Africa. . . . The U. S. and the UN have a grand chance to prove to the world their sincerity about democracy and human rights."

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COUNCILMAN BROWN, fortunately for the African and Indian people of South Africa, does not speak the mind of the majority of U. S. Negroes. Even the Amsterdam News, which employs him, has editorially demanded that the United Nations and World Court take action, with a view to expelling South Africa, branding the Malan government an outlaw among nations, and aiding the African and Indian peoples. And the Council on African Affairs has already begun work on a nationwide campaign to petition the September session of the UN General Assembly for such action.

Councilman Brown's views seem more compatible with those of another of his employers, the Morgan-controlled publishing monopoly (Life, Time, Fortune, Architectural Forum) presided over by Henry (American Century) Luce, whom Brown serves as a token of Luce's broadmindedness on the Negro question, being the only Negro writer employed on the four publications.

As if he were writing for Luce's patrons, Mr. Brown not only freely uses such white supremacist terms as "native" and "Asiatic" when referring to Africans and Asians, but also attempts to sow illusions in the Washington cold war gang's "sincerity about democracy and human rights." And Luce-principled that he is, he could not conclude his column without flopping on his knees before the anti-Communist deity.

The Morgan crowd, together with the Rockefellers, Mellons, duPons and the other profit-gorged parasites of Wall Street, would like nothing better than for the American people, and especially U. S. Negroes, to leave the South African case to Nehru. And to sit on the sidelines watching the game in the UN, not even showing the partisanship they'd show at a game with Jethroe and Campanella. That would be just dandy—for Wall Street.

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FACT OF THE MATTER is that the fascisization of South Africa has coincided with the vast export of Wall Street capital into that wretched land. One firm, the Anglo-American Corp., controls 42 public firms and has sizeable holdings in 70 to 80 others. The cream of the profits wrenched from the sweated bodies and broken limbs of African and Indian workers comes back here to fatten the pot-bellied parasites of Park Avenue.

Another fact: the Malan government's racist and fascist legislation was passed in an atmosphere of cold war hysteria and anti-Communist fanaticism. The mid-century U. S. imperialists have rewritten the old saying, "trade follows the flag", to read: jimcrow and the witchhunt follow the dollar.

And to all this, Councilman Brown is an impartial observer! Or is he so impartial after all?

• • •

Always better late than never. So thanks to the Dimitroff Club, Flatbush Section, B'lyn., $5; to a Friend in New York City, $10; and to a delegate to the National Trade Union Conference on Negro Rights, $10; raising my Fund Drive total to $135.51.

VIRGIL By Len Kleis

Letters from Readers

Key Importance of Harisiades Case

New York.

Editor, Daily Worker:

In connection with the news article appearing in your June 19 issue concerning the deportation case of Peter Harisiades, the following should be made clear: Although it is true that Peter Herisiades faces death should he be deported to Greece, the appeal on the part of the Communist Party leaders for funds for the Harisiades case is not made solely because of that reason, for he and we are well aware that there are many others who face death should they be deported.

The appeal for funds, particularly in the Harisiades case, is made because of the fact that the Circuit Court of Appeals decision in this case will control and vitally effect the decisions in all political deportatioin cases.

The Harisiades case therefore becomes the principal case for securing protests and action in the fight against the Justice Department's deportation drive.

As pointed out in your article, the printing of the record will cost $10,000, which sum is urgently needed. It is in the name of all the politicial deportation cases that the appeal for funds in the Harisiades case is made!

D. NICAS, Secretary,
Committee for Protection of Greek Americans.
23 W. 26 St., New York.

Press Roundup

THE TIMES keeps yapping, "North Korean invasion" over and over again, in the fervent hope that it will keep readers' mins off two facts. One, that only the Synghman Rhee crowd's story is permitted to reach them. Two, that this fascist Rhee clique is so corrupt and bestial that even the Times' own correspondent in Seoul, South Korea last February termed it a "police state" based on "torture and wholesale executions." Nor does the Times see fit to comment on the significant report by this same correspondents today that: "The war talk strangely has almost all come from South Korean leaders."

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THE HERALD TRIBUNE, too, shouts Communist "aggression." And the Trib gives the game away with its eager cry that Korea spells the end of the world peace drive. Like the Times, the Trib would rather not remind its readers of past admissions as to the fascist nature of the Rhee clique now warring on the Korean people. Like the report by the Trib's own Allen Raymond two years ago: "South Korea is obviously in the hands of Rightist groups bent on rule as arbitrary as that of Generalissimo Francisco Franco's Spain." To put it shorter, fascism . . . which is one reason why the Trib backs "South Korea."

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THE POST, always so careful to prepare an alibi for its slime, doesn't dare to call the fascists in South Korea a "free nation"—the standard description for a Wall Street colonoy. The Post says instead, that the "free nations are aligned with" the Rhee clique which is defending itself from "naked aggression." The Post's Max Lerner, often unable to swallow the entire war policy of his employer, this time obediently trots along, barking "Communst aggression," naturally.

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THE MIRROR say "Communist aggression," too. Soon the only way people will tell Hearst and the Post apart is that Hearst runs Pegler. The Mirror does recognize that the American people are "not disposed" to shed their blod in a new war.

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THE COMPASS headlines: "Each Side Charges It Was Invaded." The Democratic Korean Republic's communique on the invasion of its borders is interpolated in a news story on Page 20. The Compass does not indicate the fascist nature of the Rhee regime.—R. F.

World of Labor

By George Morris

1. The Coal Miners, Oil And the Marshall Plan

THE UNITED MINE WORKERS and its official journal are currently conducting an active campaign for a curb on the importation of cheap foreign oil. As a coal miner reads the United Mine Workers Journal he is convinced that the closing of mines, so widespread today, and the sweep of layoffs are due to oil, and cheap foreign oil at that.

The current issue of the United Mine Workers Journal is devoted mainly to a report on the union's testimony before the Neely sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare describing the plight of the coal towns. Adolph Pacifico, president of District 6 of the UMWA, put it this way:

"Every time one of these huge new tankers ties up at an American dock, it brings in not only one quarter of a million barrels of fuel-oil, but it also brings job discharges for 63 American coal miners for a full year."

Vice-president Thomas Kennedy and six presidents of UMWA districts marshalled an impressive array of facts on what's taking place in the coal fields these days.

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KENNEDY said displacement of coal by oil cost 25,000 jobs of coal miners in 1949 and threatened to cut in still further. UMWA leaders, coal and independent oil interests joined in condemning the State Department for encouraging the import of oil from near eastern and other oil areas exploited mainly by the big American oil firms.

John P. Busarello, speaking for the Western Pennsylvania UMWA districts, said that last year more than 10,000 miners have been thrown out of work in that area as a result of oil. Cecil Urbaniak, of Norther West Virginia's District 31, said that 106 mines were closed since January 1, 1949, causing discharge of 1,468 men, while 1,600 more were discharged at mines still in operation. The average working week in the district now is 3.5 days for those working.

In Ohio, Pacifico said, four mines were abandoned completely and seven are idle, while 19 in operation are on two and three days a week.

George J. Titler, of District 29, West Virginia, said that in the Pocahontas field, where 80 percent of the population lives off coal and 24,000 mine it, 19 mines were abandoned since Jan. 1, 1949, with 1,602 men dismissed; 18 close temporarily with 337 miners out, while 22 mines reduced their forces by a total of 1,096 miners. Fifty-eight mines employing most of the rest of the miners are on part time.

The same story comes from William Blizzard of West Virginia's District 17, with mines abandoned or shut or at reduced operations, resulting in a total of 2,200 out of jobs. Almost all the 40,000 men still working in District 17 are on part time, said Blizzard.

An editorial in the Journal notes that coal production, which ran 600,000,000 tons a year until a couple of years ago, is estimated to be running for a total of about 460,000,000 in 1950.

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THE CIO's Oil Workers International Union has also raised the cry against oil imports, as its members suffer widespread unemployment in Texas, Oklahoma and other areas. This union gets it in the neck still another way. Its 8,000 members are in the fourth months of their strike against the Texas Co. While the company refuses to budge, it rakes in immense profits from its Near East oil holdings. It has 30 percent of the Arabian-American Oil Co., the agency through which the big oil companies import the cheaply-produced oil that is causing such suffering both in coal and oil fields. W. S. S. Rodgers, head of the Texas Co., is also vice-chairman of the Arabian-American Oil Co.

The basic argument on which the mine union stakes its demand for curtailment of oil imports is "defense." Its spokesmen repeatedly stressed that America may be at war soon. If it depends on foreign fuel it may find itself suddenly cut off in an emergency and fall back on a wrecked domestic coal or oil industry. As legislative agent John T. Jones said:

"So the Marshall Plan is not involved here."

His point was that the union's position did not clash with the cold war program, but contributed to its advancement.

Is it true that the Marshall Plan and the cold war is "not involved here?"

(Continued tomorrow)

COMING: THE CARTERS VISIT STALINGRAD . . . IN THE WEEKEND WORKER

Daily Worker

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Philip Bart ---------- *General Manager*

Daily Worker, New York, Tuesday, June 27, 1950

Dulles Triggerman

(Continued from Page 1)

man Rhee pulled a Chiang Kai-shek trick to let Washington rush planes, guns, and bombs against the unification and independence desired by the people of Korea. Even in the heavily censored pro-war press here these facts can be gleaned.

The cry of "Russian" aggression is exactly as truthful against Korea as when Hitler and Mussolini used it to help the puppet, Franco, crush the Spanish republic.

• • •

WHAT IS THE INTEREST of the American people in this latest boiling up of new war provocations?

FIRST, to INCREASE THE PEACE DRIVE in our country! The pro-war crowd admits its hand in the war plot when it now shouts: "How can we have peace after the invasion of Korea? You see, the peace petitions to outlaw the A-bomb are no good."

To which every thinking American must reply: "On the contrary, the effort to embroil the U. S. in a war of intervention against the Korean people only makes the peace petitions more urgently needed than ever. We must not let John Foster Dulles and General MacArthur trick us into a World War of atomic slaughter through a provocation planned by them and their stooge. The Korean people must have the right to get rid of any corrupt and reactionary clique of terrorists. America must not face atomic massacre in our cities to save this junior Chiang Kai-shek."

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SECOND, to demand a reversal of the outrageous decision against the Korean people railroaded through in the UN solely on the one-sided testimony of the Synghman Rhee puppets.

Why didn't Washington rush a UN emergency meeting when Trygve Lie presented his famous 10-point PEACE PLAN? Then, there was contemptuous silence.

Third, public opinion must demand the admission of Peoples' China to the Security Council, so that the UN can resume its business in the way it was organized.

Finally, to alert all Americans against the danger of a criminal aggression by Pentagon military forces against the Chinese island of Formosa.

• • •

HANDS OFF KOREA! Let them establish a united, democratic nation free of outside interference. Let Washington and Wall Street withdraw all military and financial pressure against the peoples of Asia and Africa. Let them have the right of self-determination! Let us curb the trigger-happy A-bomb maniacs who are trying to plunge the whole world into a horrible disaster in order to impose a Wall Street yoke on oppressed nations.

Let us speak out for peace, for the freeing of all Americans who are now in jail because they championed peace. Let us strike back at the lynchers of the Negro people who now want to lynch the Korean and Asian peoples. Fill Madison Square Garden's civil rights-peace rally tomorrow at 7:30 p.m. Stand up for democracy and peace.

LEGION POST DEMANDS U.S. GOV'T SAVE McGEE

CHICAGO, June 26.—Chicago Union Labor Post No. 745 of the American Legion has asked the Federal Government to "enforce the principles of the Constitution in the State of Mississippi and take Willie McGee, veteran of the armed forces, out of the hands of the illegal Mississippi lynchers."

In a resolution passed by the post and forwarded to Attorney General McGrath and the two Senators from Illinois, the Legion post said, "This veteran has been framed, tortured and sentenced to death by the perfectly typical Ku Klux Klan lynch-law methods currently obtaining in the un-democratic and un-American state of Mississippi."

The labor Legion post continued, "The complete lack of American justice, American principles and American methods used to obtain his conviction is clearly obvious and thoroughly understood by all experienced Union Labor Veterans."

By Fred Ellis

How They Shackled The Communist Defense

By Peggy Dennis

FORTY-FIVE DAYS AGO Federal Judge Pine in Washington, D. C., denied a motion which would enable the general secretary of the Communist Party to remain free until after June 21 — when the appeal of the Communist leaders against the Foley Square verdict would be heard in the Circuit Court of Appeals here in New York.

Eugene Dennis was handcuffed on May 12 and started to serve a one-year sentence for his opposition to and exposure of the un-American activities of the Un-American Committee.

On Wednesday, June 21, Eugene Dennis, the leader and spokesman of the Communist Party, did not participate in the oral argument at the appeals hearing of the historic case which sought to illegalize the Communist Party and to violate the constitutional rights of 140 million Americans.

The Truman Administration had succeeded in its aim to jeopardize and weaken the abilities of the Communist leaders to prepare its legal defense.

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THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S office was fully aware of its untenable position in denying even temporary freedom to Dennis until after June 21. And so, while it connived together with the Truman courts to deliberately cripple and jeopardize the appeal of the 11, it nevertheless sought to soften its actions by a number of so-called sops and meaningless "privileges" to Dennis after his imprisonment.

Such was the unprecedented removal of Dennis from Washington but a couple of hours after his imprisonment and his being sent back to New York and placed in the West Street House of Detention. This was supposedly "to enable" him to confer with his co-lawyers in the preparation of the appeals case. But by this very act, McGrath's office admitted that Dennis was entitled to be free to work on is appeal.

Such also was the step taken a number of days later to release Dennis from any permanent work-assignment in the jail. Although he continued to work in the daily mop-brigade chores in his cell-block. This release from work-assignment, supposedly "to enable" him to work on his legal defense, was an admission on the Administration's part that Dennis was entitled to freedom to prepare the defense of his party.

This recognition is an admission that the authorities were **withholding these constituional rights from the general secretary.**

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IN REPLY to the many who have asked during these 45 days whether Gene was allowed the facilities to work on the appeal which came up on June 21, I can but give the answer which Gene gave me to the same question:

"It is not a question of facilities to work in jail. It is rather a question of the deliberate conspiracy on the part of the Truman Administration to prevent the Communist Party from properly preparing its legal court fight by imprisoning the secretary of the party on the eve of the hearing itself."

As to the physical facilities for working, there are no such facilities in West Street. "Granting of time" within the framework of the prison life conditions is the farce it was intended to be. In a cell with four people and a cell-block housing 20, there has been no time or privacy for work. The only hour in the whole week that Gene has been able to be alone to work has been during the weekly prison movie on Sunday nights.

Throughout these 45 days Dennis has been denied a single consultation or visit with any of his co-defendants — consultation which because of the political nature of the case itself has been more urgent than those with his lawyers.

Another factor seriously affecting the so-called privileges supposedly granted "to enable" Dennis to work on his appeal while behind prison bars is the question of his health.

Gene went into jail with a cardiac angina pectoris condition. He was denied throughout these 45 days the medication he has been taking, under prescription, for the last two years. He was, in the first days at West Street (before the official temporary release from work-assignment (assigned to work in the case "heavy-industry" job; the prison laundry. This he refused to do.

While for many weeks, Gene shrugged off any questions I asked about his health in the weekly half-hour visits I had with him, he admitted later that in the first 30 days in jail he had lost 29 pounds and felt weak. Also that he had suffered a number of dizzy attacks resulting from a condition for which he was under treatment at the time he entered jail on May 12th.

These personal factors only added to the already difficult conditions under which Gene was supposed to prepare for the June 21 appeal hearing.

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THE CIRCUIT COURT of Appeals in upholding Judge Pine's refusal to grant Dennis the 45-stay of execution, magnanimously ordered that the general secretary be brought under guard to the Federal Courthouse on June 19, and 20, where he was to be allowed to consult with co-defendants on the appeal which was to be argued the following day.

Here again, such "concessions" are but an admission that Eugene Dennis was entitled to, and was being denied, the right to freedom to prepare the legal defense of himself and his party.

On Monday and Tuesday, June 19 and 20, Gene Dennis was brought to the Federal Courthouse at Foley Square as ordered by the court. Nine of his co-defendants, Gene and myself were herded into a small, dark, cell-room. Heavy bars sealed the window at one end, a steel-locked door at the other. When a request was made for a larger, airer room, we were told that the only room suitable was down here in the dark "bull-pen." For since Gene is a prisoner, he had to be kept in a room with barred window and locked door.

At Gene paced up and down, exchanging opinions with his co-workers of the national committee, he kept pulling in his belt one, two, three, new notches to hold together a suit that had fitted him perfectly 45 days ago.

Gene had seen and worked hurriedly upon the various legal documents and briefs filed by both the government and the Communist Party in the case of the 11. But this was his first opportunity to exchange ideas on these important issues with his own comrades.

Basic constitutional issues were at stake. The infamous thought-control Smith Act was

(Continued on Page 3)

by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

Member, National Committee, Communist Party

The CRC Amnesty Campaign

There are 16 politican prisoners in the U. S. Federal prisons today. They are Eugene Dennis, George Marshall, the 11 members of the Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee (including Dr. Barsky, Dr. Miller, Dr. Auslander, and Howard Fast), two of the Hollywood defendants and Carl Marzani. There are eight more of the Hollywood group who are soon to go to jail, and two more of the anti-fascist committee still on appeal. Another victim of the Un-American, Dr. Morford, is to be retried.

The hearings on the appeal of the 11 Communist leaders were held last week. They and their five attorneys are threatened with prison sentences. Harold Christoffel and Harry Bridges, labor leaders, are on appeal from frame-up perjury charges.

To this total of 45 who are present and prospective political prisoners can be added the citation last week of Steve Nelson, Communist Party organizer of Western Pennsylvania, by the Un-American Committee.

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MADE BOLD by the recent green light given to their witchhunting expeditions by the U. S. Supreme Court, the House Un-American Committee is off again. They announced that they are going back over the 11-year period of their existence to examine the testimony of over 30 other witnesses upon whom they hope to be able to pin contempt citations.

By ducking the issue of the unconstitutionality of this despicable committee, by refusing to pass judgment on their illegal acts, and on their flouting of all forms of due process of law, the Supreme Court gave them its blessing to go full steam ahead. They will continue to do so until they are stopped by the American people.

The N. Y. meeting of the Civil Rights Congress tomorrow night (Wednesday) at Madison Square Garden will register the protest of thousands against this committee and its conduct and demand the freedom of its growing list of victims.

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THE CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS has announced a crusade for amnesty for all political prisoners in the U.S.A. This means a general release by the President of the United States, by proclamation.

The status of political prisoners has been long accepted in European countries, even in old Czarist Russia, but is not as yet recognized in democratic America.

The Department of Justice now threatens 12,000 more with immediate prosecution if and when the Smith Act is upheld by the Supreme Court. So confident are they of favorable action for them, that they are already preparing that program for 1951, Mr. Wheaty, the Acting Attorney General announces. It is directed at those who "can be shown to be sympathetic or appreciative of the Communist Party," he declares. So where there was a thought control trial at Foley Square, some more of us are next to be tried for our feelings and emotions!

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AT THE END of World War I there were several hundred political prisoners—Socialists, I.W.W.'s, conscientious objectors and others. Peace was ratified by the Senate on Nov. 14, 1921. The next day a huge demonstration of veterans took place in Washington, demanding general amnesty for all political prisoners. Eugene V. Debs and 23 others were released at Christmas of that year by President Harding in response to a tremendous demand. Many of the I.W.W. prisoners at Leavenworth had 20 and 10 year sentences.

The people vetoed the Supreme Court, by what Lincoln spoke of as "the ultimate justice of the people—no better equal in the world." It vetoed the Dred Scott decision. It vetoed the barbaric sentences of World War I. It saved Tom Mooney from hanging and ultimately freed him. It saved Angelo Herndon and the Scottsboro Boys from certain death.

It can veto these recent decisions which gave the blessing of the Supreme Court to the Un-American Committee to harass thousands of Americans and jail those bold enough to defy their unlawful edicts. It can veto the Foley Square verdict and repeal the Smith Act. It can protect the Bill of Rights, as it has done before.

The Civil Rights Congress is the mass organization of today, like the International Labor Defense of yesterday, through which this mass campaign can be organized. It deserves the full and active support of all organizations and groups whose members are involved or endangered, as well as all other liberty-loving Americans. It grew out of the merging of the I.L.D. with the Constitutional Rights Federation and similar committees. The prestige and traditions of the fighting I.L.D.—dear to thousands of militant workers—can be revitalized today in the C.R.C. if mass support is given to it for all its important work.

The combined roles of defense of labor and political prisoners, for prisoners' relief and the political struggle for amnesty, is the heritage of the C.R.C. today in 1950.

Garden Rally

(Continued from Page 2)

ers already in federal jails and to quash the thought-control conviction of the 11 Communist leaders. The rally will also call for executive clemency for Willie McGee, innocent Negro scheduled to be electrocuted on July 27 in Mississippi.

Speakers will include Vito Marcantonio, Paul Robeson, Ring Lardner, Jr., screen writer and one of the Hollywood Ten, Gale Sondergaard, actress and wife of Herbert Biberson, also one of the Hollywood Ten, Ben Gold, president of the Fur and Leather Workers Union, Gus Hall, national secretary of the Communist Party, and Earl Conrad, co-author with Heywood Patterson of "Scottsboro Boy."

Tickets from 60 cents to $2.40 will be available at the Garden tomorrow night; they can be obtained in advance from New York CRC, 23 W. 26th St. OR 9-1657.

Background

(Continued from Page 3)

stability and rottenness of the anti-popular puppet regime in South Korea.

Conscious of its precarious position, the Synghman Rhee clique has, above all, devoted its efforts to keeping the American occupation army in our country. It was prepared to yield to the Americans all the wealth of the country and its freedom if only the clique could receive armed protection against the people.

At its first session, the Supreme People's Assembly of the Korean People's Democratic Republic, expressing the will of the Korean people, addressed itself to the governments of the USSR and the U. S. with a request that the Soviet proposal be carried out and that the troops be withdrawn from Korean territory. The Soviet Government immediately responded and withdrew its troops from North Korea in December, 1948. This act of the Soviet Government was an event of historic significance for Korea.

The Korean people addressed a note of gratitude to the leader of the peoples, to Stalin as the savior of Korea, which letter was signed by 9,990,000 people in South Korea alone.

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THE REJECTION of the Soviet proposal by the U. S. Government exposed the aggressive designs of the American imperialists who wish to continue the occupation of South Korea with a view to converting it into a U. S. colony and military base.

The decision of the Soviet Government to withdraw its troops from Korea and the intensified struggle of the Korean people for the removal of the American occupation forces from Korea, struck fear in the Synghman Rhee clique. In this connection there followed a number of military agreements between the U. S. and the Synghman Rhee clique, while in the "National Assembly" of South Korea threats and provocations were used in order hastily to stage the American-inspired comedy of imploring the U. S. to prolong the stay of American troops in South Korea.

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BEGINNING with Seoul, Synghman Rhee introduced throughout Southern Korea the so-called mutual responsibility system. All occupants of given groups of houses are forced to shadow each other's movements and report immediately to the police or to the "security detachments" any suspicious action or the visit of any strangers to their homes. If the occupants of those houses fail to comply, they are subject to arrest, torture, confiscation of their property and exile. And if it becomes known that a suspect visited one of the houses the family which received him is physically destroyed.

In districts where partisans are active, the local inhabitants are driven from the area. This is done with such brute force that even the reactionary members of the South Korean "National Assembly" have expressed their concern. Thus Chou Khan En, of the "Khang People's Party" (the Korean Kuomintang), stated on Oct. 8, 1949: "There are altogether eight districts in the Bonghva region, North Kengsang province. With the exception of 36 villages (a quarter of the entire district) all the inhabitants were ordered by the military authorities to clear out between Oct. 3 and Oct. 8. The inhabitants do not know where to go."

Compulsory evacuation is being carried out in the districts of Tabyaksan and Chirisang, southern sector of the province of South Chyol-la; in the districts of Odesang and Unnusang, in the central mountain districts of the province of North Kensang; in the districts of Sobinkang and in other places.

The total number of people in South Korea affected by this brutal order is now at least four million. These four million peaceful inhabitants, deprived of their homes, their property, livestock and crops, were given five days in which to clear out and live the life of homeless beggars. Such are the monstrous measures adopted by the Synghman Rhee "Government."

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WHEN THE PEOPLE resist eviction, the Synghman Rhee forces resort to arms. Kim Kwan Djun, member of the "National Assembly," told the Assembly on Oct. 8, 1949: "If the inhabitants defy eviction now enforced by the military authorities in various districts, they render themselves liable to severe punishment, including shooting, as reactionary elements." ("Seoul Sinmun," Oct. 9, 1949.)

Not a trace remains of the promised democratic liberties. Terror and despotic police rule prevail in South Korea. Here is a summary of the activities of the bearers of American "democracy" and their henchmen in South Korea.

In 1945, 15 Koreans were killed; in 1946, more than 4,200; in 1947, 3,800; in 1948, over 23,000, and, by the end of July, 1949, 53,000. Altogether more than 93,000 Korean patriots have been killed. At the same time, over 478,000 people had been arrested by the end of July, 1949. At present the prisons hold 154,000 people.

Even the notorious UN Commission could not close its eyes to the arbitrary rule of the bloodthirsty Synghman Rhee. In its report it points out that under the "State Security Law," which provides long-term imprisonment and the death penalty for democratic activities, "89,710 people had been arrested between Sept. 4, 1948, and April 30, 1949."

It is not surprising, therefore, that in these circumstances there is a shortage of prisons in South Korea. The "Government" of Synghman Rhee is hastily building new prisons and extending the old ones.

Despite the fact that all likely premises, including factory warehouses in South Korea, are used as prisons, they contain six to eight prisoners to every 3.3 square meters in the prisons of South Korea, according to the legal Commission.

(To be continued)

Defense

(Continued from Page 7)

being challenged. The very legal life of the Communist Party was being fought for on the judicial level. The constitutional rights of all Americans to think, and read, and join groups of their own choice was being defended. The vicious, anti-Negro, anti-Semitic, anti-workingclass jury selection system was being exposed.

But the Truman conspiracy to prevent the Communist Party from effectively participating in and leading this legal battle in the Circuit Court of Appeals had proven partially successful. Eugene Dennis, general secretary and a spokesman of the party under attack, had been prevented from participating in the June 21-22 appeal hearing.

But, of course, the all-important issues involved in the trial, prosecution, and conviction of the Communist leaders will not be resolved nor disposed of by the Truman Administration, or the Truman courts. The civil and constitutional rights of the American people are the very heart's blood of our country, and an informed and aroused people will not remain silent.

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Peace Petitions

(Continued from Page 2)

Church of Wyoming, Matthew G. Carter, associate secretary of the Southwest Area Council of the YMCA, also signed it, as did Dr. Irwin R. Beiler, professor of religion, at the University of Miami, Fla., and the Rev. M. E. Dorr, Methodist Church, of Dayton, Ia.

Other new signers of the World Peace Appeal include William B. Ransom, State President of the Indiana National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Eddie Tangen, executive secretary of the National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards, and Alvin B. Christman, president of the Eastern Division of the National Farmers Union.

A list of new signers to the World Peace Appeal, in addition to those listed above, are:

Serge Chermayeff, architect, Institute of Design, Chicago; James Imbrie, retired banker, chairman, Progressive Party of New Jersey; Prof. Edwin Bjorkman, Asheville, N. C.; Dorothy Bushnell Cole, Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship; Dr. Frank S. Freeman, professor of Psychology, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; Aubrey Williams, publisher, Southern Farmer, Montgomery, Ala.; Rev. Carl J. Landes, Shandon, O.; Dr. Witherspoon Dodge, social worker, New Haven; Mrs. Grace McDonald, farm writer, Santa Clara, Calif.; Dr. John G. Rideout, professor of English, University of Idaho, Pocatello, Ida.; Miss Florence Converse, poetess, Wellesley, Massachusetts; Dr. Irwin R. Beiler, professor of Religion, University of Miami; Rev. Skillman E. Myers, Godard College, Plainfield, Vt.;

Charles L. Carhart and Alfreda Post Carhart, Fellowship of Reconciliation, Chevy Chase, Md.; Oscar Sturm, secretary and Udell Jarden, president, Painters Local 35, member Central Body AFL, Staunton, Ill.

Organizations are listed for identification purposes only.

Liberation

(Continued from Page 3)

telephone calls to official quarters went unanswered.

"I have ordered our armies to crush South Korea's military power," the Korean People's Republic's Premier Kim Il Sung broadcast from Pyongyang, the capital. He said that the South Korean puppets were making the country "an American colony."

Advices from the front early today said the liberation forces were advancing almost without resistance after smashing the Uibongju line.

Truman

(Continued from Page 3)

not Southern Korea will fight," he said gloomly.

This official was still maintaining the fiction that what was happening in Korea was a war between the northern and southern populations. Actually evidence was mounting here that a full-scale liberation was in progress, with southern guerilla and partisan units taking the field against Rhee's bloodthirsty constabulary.

This fact is deliberately concealed in dispatches from Seoul which spoke only vaguely of guerrillas and implied that they came from the north by boats. An Associated Press dispatch today offers a weird example of how Seoul is attempting to cover up the role of the people of southern Korea:

"A company of guerillas reportedly slipped behind the southern forces and destroyed bridges and severed communications lines, adding to the confusion."

AWARE OF SITUATION

Truman and his advisers are aware of the situation "behind the lines" of their puppet Rhee, despite reluctance to discuss it. Privately officials recalled the revolt against Rhee of almost the entire population of Chejui island in 1948 and the mutiny of a division of troops in the same year.

During the current year Rhee's office admitted serious defections in his army, including that of Maj Pyo Moo Won and the first battalion of the Eighth Regiment; Maj Kan Tai Moo and the second battalion of the Eighth Regiment, and other high officers.

The elections May 30 did not have the results which the U. S. officials and Rhee desired. Although many middle-of-the-road opposition candidates were jailed by Rhee's police, a majority of those elected were "independents" not endors d by Rhee.

As a consequence, Rhee delayed opening the Second National Assembly until last week. Addressing the new members June 21, he bluntly warned them to toe the line. "If the National Assembly avoids speeches or actions obstructing the policies of the administration or actions harmful to national security," he said, according to a monitoring of a radio report, "the just functions of the state will be maintained."

He told the assembly that war between the U. S. and the U.S.S.R. was inevitable and that Korea must side with the U. S.

"If we cannot defend democracy in the cold war, we will win victory in a hot war," Rhee declared.

USE VIOLENCE

Rhee has been able to retain power only by force and violence and with the help of U. S. arms. His administration has received more than a billion dollars in grants from the U. S. since 1945. His most serious rival for U. S. affections, Kim Koo was assassinated a year ago by an aide of Rhee.

Lee Young, chairman of the Woking Peoples Party of Korea, delivered a speech before the Democratic Front for unification of the Fatherland in Pyongyang, on June 2 which revealed some of the reasons for the people's hatred of Rhee.

Rhee's police have massacred more than 100,000 Koreans and jailed several times that number, he said. "Over 80,000 dwellings have been destroyed and more than 50,000 others burnt down by these traitors.

"These traitors are beheading patriots and hanging up their beheaded necks above the streets. They are slicing off the breasts of women and girls then flogging them to death. They are disemboweling, putting out eyes, and cutting off ears and noses of victims."

Trib Says

(Continued from Page 3)

ment, Sullivan significantly stated:

"The warlike talk strangely has almost all come from South Korean leaders." And: "On a number of occasions Dr. Rhee has indicated that his army would have taken the offensive if Washington had given its consent."

Clearly, Sullivan implies, this time Washington gave its consent.

The Rhee clique is now being acclaimed as a "free nation menaced by Communist aggression." But both the New York Times and the Herald Tribune have heretofore been forced to report frequently of the police savagery and government corruption which brought about the fears of "internal collapse," or popular revolt by the people of South Korea.

A DICTATORSHIP

As far back as May, 1948, the Herald Tribune's Allen Raymond reported: "South Korea is obviously in the hands of Rightist groups bent on rule as arbitrary as that of Generalissimo Francisco Franco's Spain."

As recently as June 1, 1950, the Times's Burton Crane reported from Seoul, South Korea, on the elections to South Korea's National Assembly:

"The results can be interpreted as a rebuke for the present Government's police methods." Describing the arrest of even "Middle-of-the-Roaders," that is conservatives campaigning against the fascist Rhee clique, the Times correspondent said: "The people generally reacted by voting heavily for those whom the police had persecuted, regardless of their political principles."

The fascist terror of the Rhee regime during the years it has operated under the supervision of the State Department has been so savage, that the Times was forced to headline a dispatch by Sullivan on Feb. 1, 1950

"Police Brutality in Korea Assailed—Torture, Wholesale Execution of Reds Held Driving People into Arms of Communists."

The Rhee regime, Sullivan said in this dispatch, "leans heavily" on fascist collaborators of the Japanese occupation for its army and police leadership. "Torture appears to be an accepted practice," the Times story admitted, quoting Rhee's Home Minister as instructing newspapers that "the torturing of Communists by the police is not to be criticized."

The "Communists," it was plain from this and other Sullivan reports, included Koreans from the political left to the extreme right, being lumped together as "Communists" by the Rhee regime. Sullivan described the death of a professor of law at Chosun Christian College, who was killed by electrically applied torture in a Seoul police station.

LIFE OF THE PARTY, the column by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, member of the national committee of the Communist Party, appears Tuesdays and Thursdays in the Daily Worker.

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The Case of the Hollywood Ten

Albert Maltz—On the Eve of Prison

(Albert Maltz is one of the Hollywood Ten, a group of film writers and directors facing prison after conviction on contempt of Congress charges growing out of the House Un-American Committee's red-hunt of the film industry in 1947. The accompanying text is an abridgement of a speech by Maltz at a recent Los Angeles meeting held under auspices of the Arts, Sciences and Professions Council.)

ALBERT MALTZ

By Albert Maltz

I DO NOT like the idea of spending a year of my life in a federal prison. I do not like the problem of trying to explain to my 12-year-old son and to my seven-year-old daughter why their father, and other fathers of their acquaintance, need to be political prisoners. I find it hard to convey to them why THEY must be law-abiding—why they should never take a bar of candy from a drug-store counter—when their father apparently is a law-breaker of another sort. For obviously the father IS some sort of law-breaker; or else he would not be going to prison.

One explains! And one hopes that the explanations are at least partially understood, and that love and loyalty will be a bridge to understanding, and that the year, the neighborhood, the school, will not bear down too hard upon the child. And you wonder with your wife whether a visit to prison will be good for the children or bad. You are not altogether sure of the answer; you never can be, because a child's heart is not your own. And you like none of it.

• • •

NEVERTHELESS, circumstances being what they are, I am satisfied with this year in prison and with all of its consequences. If the opportunity were offered 10 times over, I would not withdraw a word, alter a sentence, change a tone of what I said before the unspeakable Committee on Un-American Activities—except where I could make the words sharper, the sentences more biting. And if we of the Hollywood Ten go to prison, I for one will go with a deeper anger than I ever have felt in my life.

What is the substance of that anger? For myself and my colleagues—our families—our work—our lives? Yes, of course. But even more because I abominate the manner in which our land is now being befouled by the men in charge of the machinery of government.

You will notice here that I do not limit my charge. When this case began, in the fall of 1947, I did that, as did others. I pointed to the evil actions of certain committees, like the Un-American Activities Committee, to certain individuals like J. Parnell Thomas, Rankin, Attorney General Clark. But many things have happened in our land in two and a half years—bad things. And today it would be blindness to view such events as the work of a few individuals alone, or a few reactionary committees of Congress.

On the contrary, the time has come when it must be admitted that what is at work here is the total machinery of our own men of government, on a policy level and on an executive level.

• • •

WHEN I SAY THIS, I am referring to the loyalty oaths and the loyalty administration boards; to the low courts and to the high courts; to magistrate judges and to Supreme Court justices; to public prosecutors and their sinister squads of perjured informers, who now roam the land testifying for expenses, and who know in advance that the government machinery will protect them in any lie they choose to utter.

I am referring to the Harry Bridges case and to the Owen Lattimore case as merely the most recent examples of the manner in which the reputation, career and liberty of a citizen are now dependent upon the testimony of the professional stoolpigeon.

I refer also to the malicious, premeditated and dishonorable conduct of judges who penalize with prison sentences lawyers who have dared to defend vigorously clients whom the government is out to get. I refer further to the thickening nightmare atmosphere hovering over our land in which increasing numbers of citizens are forced to swear, "I am not this and I am not that."

Not least in this record of charges, I refer to our bipartisan foreign policy, to the manufactured urgencies of an unnecessary cold war, and to the pretense that national emergency makes it imperative to intimidate and persecute opposition political opinion.

• • •

IT IS A TIME for anger and a time to speak out.

For myself, I was born in this country, moulded by it, and I will not repudiate what it has taught me. I went to its schools, learned to salute its flag, learned its proud history, read and re-read the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, and therefore I have not learned how to hold my tongue.

This land has created a sense of loyalty in me, its way of life has given me a conscience. But it is a loyalty to the land and its people, and to their free life and independence; it is not loyalty to a particular officeholder, to the board of directors of any corporation, to a particular Secretary of State or a particular policy.

• • •

FURTHERMORE, I was not born to a land in which informers and professional perjurers wrote the Constitution, dictated the substance of debates in Congress, or decided who might lead a trade union, teach in a school or write a book.

The weapons of tyranny are many, and foremost amongst them is the current lie that those who oppose the policies of men now in office are disloyal to America. If we cloud our reasoning by mumbling that the tyranny of other governments requires the same of our own, then we will damn our own future. We have no command over the varying histories of other lands, over their internal development, the character and the culture of their people. And we will be fools if we abondon any of our own liberties for any reason.

We fought a successful war against Hitler without the necessity of loyalty oaths, purges, witch-hunts or the other institutions that have come to be visited upon us. Now, in peace time, the Appellate Court of Washington presumes to inform us that an emergency requires the abridgement of our civil liberties.

• • •

I DON'T THINK I suffer from a wholly naive faith in our people. I know that it is possible, in certain historical circumstances, that a people can be tricked, deluded and made drunken, so that it seeks its destiny on a path that leads to an abyss. We have seen Germany and we know this.

I think whole sections of the American people are now partially tricked and deluded, confused and groping, but the hysteria has been manufactured on high and does not burn in the grass roots. And I believe the American people do not want Mundt bills or hydrogen wars. It remains to be seen whether they can be deluded into accepting them.

• • •

WE WILL LIVE in the world we make. If we bow before new onslaughts by the Committee on Un-American Activities, then we will live in THAT world. And although THAT world may bear down most heavily at first upon certain individuals, then, a hundred or a thousand—nevertheless, if there are any decent people who think they can live well within THAT world, they are mistaken.

We will also live in the universal community we make. If we go along with those who hunger to punish the Russians for their socialist ways, which some citizens abhor, by dropping hydrogen bombs on Moscow and other Russian cities, then we will learn on our own flesh the hideous consequences of allowing others to decide our fate. If we are too frightened of our public servants to demand of them that they meet the world's problems wihout recourse to war, then we will suffer the consequences of our fears when we cower in bomb shelters.

These are not easy times. But there have been times no less difficult or threatening in the history of our nation and of the world. This is a time when men and women of principle and courage and a true instinct for self-preservation must come forward. I think they will come forward.

We have reason to be serious these days, but we also have reason to remember our history and to feel confident that the American people have a way of retaining mastery over Congressmen and courts.

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3:15—WNBC—Road of Life
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WJZ—Hannibal Cobb
WOR—Tello Test
WCBS—Winner Take All
3:45—WNBC—Right to Happiness
4:00—WNBC—Backstage Wife, Sketch
WOR—Barbara Wells Show
WJZ—Surprise Package
WCBS—Strike It Rich, Quiz
WNYC—Music of the Theatre
4:15—WNBC—Stella Dallas, Sketch
4:30—WNBC—Lorenzo Jones, Sketch
WOR—Dean Cameron Show
WJZ—Happy Landing
4:45—WNBC—Young Widder Brown
WJZ—People, Patt Barnes
5:00—WNBC—When a Girl Marries
WOR—Straight Arrow, Sketch
WJZ—Fun House
WCBS—Galen Drake
WNYC—Sunset Serenade
5:15—WNBC—Portia Faces Life
WQXR—Record Review
5:30—WNBC—Just Plain Bill
WCBS—Hits and Misses
WJZ—Sky King
WOR—Tele Kid Test—Quiz
WQXR—Cocktail Time
5:45—WNBC—Front Page Farrell

EVENING

6:00—WNBC—Kenneth Banghart
WOR—Lyle Van
WJZ—News
WCBS—Allan Jackson
WNYC—UN Story
WQXR—[illegible]
6:15—WNBC—[illegible]
WOR—[illegible]
WJZ—Art Baker's Notebook
6:30—WNBC—Henry Morgan
WOR—News; Vandeventer
WCBS—Curt Massey
WQXR—Dinner Concert
WJZ—Herb Sheldon Show
6:45—WNBC—Three Star Extra
WOR—Stan Lomax
WCBS—Lowell Thomas
7:00—WNBC—One Man's Family
WOR—Fulton Lewis Jr.
WJZ—Edwin C. Hill
WCBS—Beulah
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
WQXR—News; On Stage
7:05—WJZ—Headline Edition
7:15—WNBC—News of the World
WOR—Answer Man
WJZ—News
WCBS—Jack Smith Show
7:30—WNBC—The Redeemed, Play
WJZ—Counter-Spy, Sketch
WOR—Gabriel Heatter
WCBS—Club 15—Variety
WQXR—Musical
7:45—WOR—Marin Miller
WCBS—News, Edward Murrow
8:00—WNBC—Cavalcade of America
WOR—Philo Vance
WJZ—Carnegie Hall
WCBS—Mystery Theatre
WQXR—News; Symphony Hall
8:30—WNBC—Carmen Dragon Orch.
WJZ—Men of the Press
WCBS—Satan's Waiting, Sketch
WNYC—Music for the Connoisseur
WOR—Official Detective
9:00—WNBC—Penny Singleton Show
WOR—Mystery Is My Hobby
WCBS—Life with Luigi
WJZ—America's Town Meeting
9:30—WNBC—Charles Boyer Show
WOR—Mysterious Traveler—Sketch
WCBS—Candid Microphone
WJZ—Erwin Canham, News
WQXR—Record Rarities
WNYC—Reader's Almanac
9:45—WJZ—Ralph Maupin Orch.
10:00—WNBC—Big Town, Sketch
WOR—Frank Edwards, Comment
WCBS—Al Goodman Orch.
WQXR—The Showcase
WJZ—Time for Defense
WNYC—Concert Hall
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HOLLYWOOD

By DAVID PLATT

AROUND THE WORLD IN SEVEN REELS

TOKYO.—A decision to boycott Hollywood films in Japan has been adopted by the Joint Struggle Congress of Kanto District, Tokyo, which represents 22 unions. The Congress took this step to assist striking employes of Toho, Japan's biggest movie company. The Japanese Movie and Theatre Workers Union called the strike when the company fired 1,300 workers "in order to reconstruct the company." Union officials point out that "reconstruction" really means cutting production of Japanese films and importing more Hollywood pictures. . . . They cite the fact that in the last six months all major Japanese legit theatres have been converted into Hollywood houses, including all the Kabuki theatres. . . . Fifty percent of all films shown are Hollywood films. . . .

The Joint Struggle Congress is currently taking part in the fight against the warmongering American newsreel United News. The Tokyo District Council of Labor Unions which includes conservative unions, is also behind this fight. Since May 27, a powerful picketline in front of the Nichigeki Theatre in Tokyo (Japan's biggest movie house) located a few blocks from MacArthur's headquarters, has attracted citywide attention with its placards calling for a boycott of United News which provokes war, against unlimited importation of foreign movies, for the defense of Japan's national culture and against warmongering Hollywood films.

• • •

SINGAPORE.—British censors in Malaya have just banned three Hollywood films—All the King's Men, for its "assassination" scene; Knock On Any Door, for "gangsterism," Three Came Back, for "excessive brutality." British imperialism, which has had several hundred years in which to master the techniques of assassination, gangsterism and excessive brutality against colored peoples, has developed to a masterly degree the art of knowing what and what not to ban.

• • •

PARIS.—The new Soviet film, Fall of Berlin, was recently screened for the U. S. Embassy in Paris. According to Variety's Paris Correspondent the "screening impressed viewers by the production's fine color, direction, cast and acting. Battle and mob scenes were said to have been well done." . . . The Unthinking Lobster, a long one-act play by and starring Orson Wells, opened in Paris the other day. Reports say, "the play, a satire on Hollywood and rapping it strongly, was warmly received. Welles gives a convincing portrayal of a movie director-producer."

• • •

ROME.—Vie Nuove, progressive Italian picture magazine serializing Albert Maltz's wartime novel The Cross and The Arrow.

• • •

LOS ANGELES.—The Negro Art Theatre creating a sensation with its production of Clifford Odets' Golden Boy. . . .

• • •

NEW YORK.—The Six-Hour League (6 Fifth Ave., N. Y.) producing 16mm film on that subject in cooperation with trade unions interested in shorter workweek. Film, to be called "Let's Live," will employ "living newspaper" technique to stress benefits that labor and nation could derive from 6-hour day at 8 hours' pay.

• • •

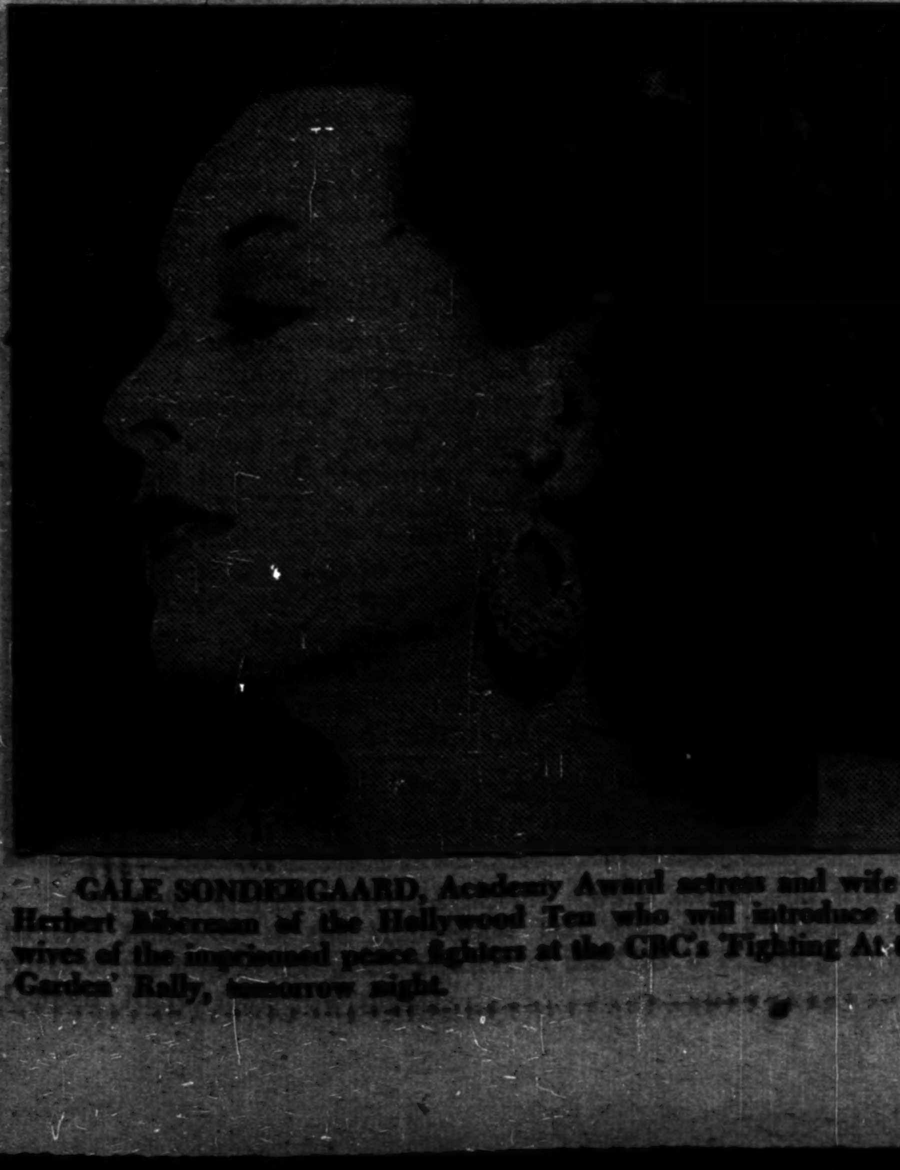
PHILADELPHIA.—State of Pennsylvania purchased 572 16mm RCA sound projectors for use in vocation program of State Department of Public Instruction. It's the largest single order ever placed for projectors by a public school system.

• • •

NOTE ON THE HOLLYWOOD TEN

It is well to remember that Pride of the Marines, an Albert Maltz film, was on the House Un-American Committee's list of "subversive" films because the Jewish marine, at the end of the war, remarks that while he isn't going home blind as is one of his comrades, he will have to face his own particular problems growing out of anti-Semitism in America.

Hollywood Star Speaks at Garden Rally June 28



GALE SONDERGAARD, Academy Award actress and wife of Herbert Biberman of the Hollywood Ten who will introduce the wives of the imprisoned peace fighters at the CRC's 'Fighting At the Garden' Rally, tomorrow night.

Today's Film:

'Invisible Army' at Stanley

By Jose Yglesias

THE INVISIBLE ARMY, the new Danish film at the Stanley, is like another recent importation from that country, Red Meadows, a story of the underground during the occupation. Both films in their unpretentious and quiet way

The Invisible Army. Dyby Company. Produced by A/S Palladium. Directed by Johan Jacobsen. Screen play by Knud Sonderby.

are convincing and sincere portraits of Danish citizens who have turned their attention determinedly to the extermination of the Nazi invaders. Both films, too, give evidence of the fine acting talents of Danish film actors.

The Invisible Army tells the story of two middle class lovers, involved in a rather confused love affair, who work out their subjective problems as they are drawn into the fight for their country's liberation. Beginning as a coincidence, their participation culminates in a successful attempt to sabotage a submarine factory.

The woman has been having an affair with the friend of her husband. The husband, a resistance fighter who supposedly was in England, drops in on them one night while fleeing the gestapo. Suddenly the two are catapulted in the fight of the underground, and when the husband is killed, the lover takes his place in the plot to bomb the factory.

All this the movie does in a quiet, matter of fact way which makes the lives of the resistance fighters not only seem real but understandably heroic. In this way, too, the script has its observations to make about the opportunist middle class people, contrasting their inaction and frivolity with the seriousness and determination of the new generation which is working in the underground with workers and mechanics.

In the many people who come in and out of the plot there is scarcely an actor who does not make a pointed characterization. Maria Garland, seen here in the great Child Of Man, plays a minor role which illustrates this reviewer's admiration of the Danish film actors. In Child Of Man she was a lusty farm woman, in The Invisible Army a middle-aged and very middle class woman. In both she is completely authentic.

Poul Reichardt, an intellectual in Red Meadows, is a lively and militant worker in this one. The kind of good nature and charm that he brings to his role is true of the whole movie. The Danish are proud of their part in the fight against the Nazis and their comradeliness and their contempt for those who did not take part in the struggle shines through The Invisible Army.

Ted Tinsley Says

LIKE THE 'OO' IN TOOT

A "BALUT" is an unhatched duck egg. The Filipino people are very fond of eating baluts, so much so that balut street vendors are a common sight in Manila and other Filipino cities. Balut vendors work mostly at night since it is then that sales are best.

Now, according to the Times, "the balut vendors have been annoyed recently. The police have been pulling them in by the dozens as spy suspects. . . . Somebody started a rumor that the Reds had sent agents into Manila in the guise of balut salesmen. The balut men are among the few who can roam the streets day and night without arousing suspicion." (Walking in Manila is now a suspicious occupation.)

The balut vendors, like other street vendors, have developed a special cry for their wares. And, as the Times so sagely pointed out, "Unless the Communists have a school to indoctrinate the callers, the fake balut salesmen would have a tough time imitating the lusty-lunged 'baloooot' or 'bwoooot' of the Tagalog tradesmen. If the caller did not have the right baritone pitch, or if he pronounced the 'oo' like the 'oo' in toot rather than the 'oo' in foot, then there could be something in the Red Scare."

• • •

THINGS ARE VERY settled and stable in Manila, and the only things the government fears are unhatched duck eggs and the people. To be on the safe side, MacArthur's officials in the Philippines will trust only those balut salesmen who pronounce the "oo" like the "oo" in Trooman.

We face the same situation here in America. Is anyone prepared to give a clean bill of health to the ice-cream vendors with their little white carts? These Eskimo Pie and Dixie Cup vendors have so far escaped the government's "loyalty" investigations, and are therefore in a peculiarly advantageous position to walk about the city streets unnoticed. Only recently it was reported that a purchaser who bought a Dixie Cup in all good faith from an ice-cream vendor, discovered underneath the ice-cream a vellum-bound edition of Karl Max's **Capital**, Volumes One, Two and Three.

• • •

THE POLICE here are convinced that they can pick-out the spies among the ice-cream vendors by listening to the manner in which they call "Ice-Cream." The regular ice-cream vendors pronounce the "ea" in cream like the "ea" in cream. The Red agents among them pronounce the "ea" in cream like the "ea" in peace.

Are you exposing YOUR child to popsicles?

• • •

(Thanks to Brooklyn's Dimitrov Club for $5.00; to Adele and M. S., for $2.00 each; to a Big Six printer for $1.00, and to Anonymous for $1.00.)

Around the Dial:

A Certain Radio Program

By Bob Lauter

THE AMERICAN Federation of Radio Artists recently won a strike settlement with the Loew's radio station, WMGM. WMGM had fired eight of the station's nine announcers, using as a rather feeble excuse that the station needed men with a different selling technique for commercials.

These firings came shortly after AFRA asked for arbitration on three disc-jockeys. The union claimed that the disc jockeys were being paid less than the standard rate for their work by the device of listing them as "staff."

• • •

IN THE SETTLEMENT, which followed picketing of the station, WMGM agreed to rehire the eight announcers, and to pay the disc jockeys at the new rate. The union compromised by dropping demands for retroactive pay for the jockeys.

• • •

THE EXPERIENCE of radio workers at WMGM brings to mind the strike against the World-Telegram and Sun. One of the features of this strike, which made it possible to shut the paper down tight, was the unity of all the trades and crafts involved, and the refusal of union men to cross a picket line.

Now at seven o'clock every night, WMGM offers a program called **Today's Baseblll** which consists of a sports dramatization of one National League and one American League game. The commercial time on this program is shared by Nedick's, and by the World-Telegram and Sun. Despite the shut-downs of the paper, the World-Telegram and Sun is still using this time for advertisements.

• • •

ISN'T THERE ROOM for still a little more unity on the World-Telegram and Sun strike? Surely there are AFRA members, and members of other radio unions, involved in the broadcast of the commercials of this struck newspaper. This admittedly involves the larger question of the approach of all the radio unions to industries on strike. But it's a question that should be solved—in favor of labor.

• LAST TIMES TODAY •
PAGNOLS TRILOGY
RAIMU
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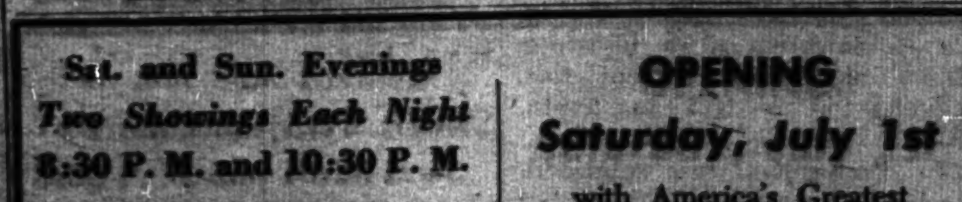

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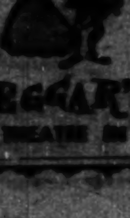
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★★ Edition
New York, Tuesday, June 27, 1950

Daily Worker Sports

Still Liking Those Dodgers and Indians

By Lester Rodney

With the season steaming (right word, eh?) along toward the July 4th landmark, four clubs in each league must still be regarded as flag contenders. On today's standings it would seem as if you can't yet count out the Cubs and Giants in the National, since they are only 4½ and 5½ games off the pace, but it's hard to see these two as threats. Of course, a sweep of the run-yielding Dodgers by the Giants, in the series starting tonight with Larry Jansen taking the hill at Ebbets Field, could do strange things to the Polo Grounders. Jansen comes in against Preacher Roe with three successive shutouts to his credit, and could get the uptowners off running.

The Yanks, reeling home from their most disastrous western swing in five years, in which they won five and lost nine, try to regain their feet at the Stadium, facing Bucky Harris' hustling Washington club tonight.

Here's a quick opinion, repeat, opinion, of the two races.

AMERICAN: Like everyone else, we have had to revise our early estimate of Detroit upward. They have turned out to be the solid club of the league. Changing the picture has been the emergence of Lipon as a grade A shortstop, bringing new punch into the infield, the air of class imparted by Gerry Priddy at second, the good, as expected, pitching, the upturn in a serious, 20-pound lighter Aaron Robinson's play, and the unexpected explosiveness of Hoot Evers, who was rated as a solid citizen in a fine outfield, but not quite this hot.

Red Rolfe's keen ball club is weak only at first base, where Dick Kryhoski hasn't filled the bill and Kollaway is a journeymen performer. But overall it would take a foolish fan to fail to see that this is now a serious contender to stay right where it is—first.

This writer picked Cleveland before the season opened, and isn't minded to quit on the Indians now. Several problems have been solved and the team is starting to move. Most impressively, it is moving with the veteran keystone combine, Boudreau and Gordon, sitting it out, getting the rest needed for a possible late whirl where their experience and class could tell.

Luke Easter, moving steadily toward .300 and exploding runs across at a better tempo, makes the difference. With the sensational Al Rosen, an authentic and badly underrated young slugging star, Larry Doby, the surprising Boone, and Mitchell, the run production potential for the pennant is unmistakable given enough pitching, and I figure Lemon, Feller, Garcia, Wynn for enough pitching, staffs being what they are these days.

At any rate, the Indians have the chance to pull Detroit back in hand to hand encounters. Due to the scheduling, and early rains, they still have seventeen games to go with the Tigers, and the flag could ride right there. Watch the first four later this week to see if the Tribe is really on the way.

The Yanks give the impression of a laboring ballclub. Despite his outbursts of brilliance, Joe DiMaggio is unmistakably over the hill, in that sporadic fit and start stage that marks the decline of all great athletes. Not that he's still not a mighty helpful citizen! Pitching is thin, though high qualitied in the first four. It would be good enough if Henrich were back at first, the old DiMaggio was hitting, and the new third base problem settled. Both Johnson and Brown have tailed off badly, and rookie Martin may be thrown in faster into the infield than Stengel wanted.

The Yanks are in the race. I don't see them, but who am I?

Can the Bosox bounce all the way back again? The opinion here is that it is too late, with eleven games gone on the losing side and last year's masterful pitching by Kinder and Parnell not in evidence.

BROOKLYN IS STILL the solid ballclub in the National and will show it. Pitching has to settle. The stuff is there aplenty. Almost every position is manned by an all-star squad member. Philly's youngsters are a half behind, the Cards one behind, but I still see the Braves, lurking around in fourth not too far down, as the Dodgers' most serious threat in the later stages. They've been holding their own with two booming bats idle, and Sid Gordon and Bob Elliott are readying to come back. They've got tremendous power, good top line pitching, but are thin behind the mound aces, questionable at second, and have to have Kerr and Cooper go all the way at short and catch, a dubious proposition.

That's why I said they were the THREAT to Brooklyn. The Dodgers are still the league's ball club. It says here.

OUR AAU OK'S SOUTH AFRICA'S DISCRIMINATION

THE NATIONAL AAU has sullied American sportsmanship in its selection of a lilywhite track team to represent this country in a trip to South Africa scheduled to leave Aug. 20. Performers were supposed to be picked on the basis of the weekend championships held in Maryland. Three Morgan State sprinters swept all the flat races from 100 through 800 meters, and other Morgan State athletes win the 400 and 1,600 relays. U.S. track groups going abroad have been traditionally representative of this democratic sport. The AAU is ditching that policy and accommodating itself to the vicious South African jim-crow laws. There's plenty of time to stop this infamous deal. No jim-crow team to South Africa!

Shoot That Rabbit!

Major league pitchers were glad to rest yesterday after 88 home runs served up during the riotous weekend. It started with the night games on Friday—31 homers. On Saturday, the total was 27. Come Sunday and 31 more.

SCORES

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Chicago	400 000 000—4	10	0
Detroit	000 001 05x—6	8	0

Pierce, Gumpert (8) and Masi; White, Trout (9) and Robinson. Winning pitcher, white (1-0). Losing pitcher, Pierce (5-6). Home run—Zernial (11th).

(Only game scheduled)

STANDINGS

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	G.B.
Brooklyn	34	23	—
Philadelphia	34	24	½
St. Louis	34	25	1
Boston	32	27	3
Chicago	29	27	4½
New York	29	29	5½
Pittsburgh	22	38	13½
Cincinnati	19	40	16

GAMES TODAY

New York at Brooklyn (nite)
St. Louis at Chicago (2)
Philadelphia at Boston (nite)
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh (nite)

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	W.	L.	G.B.
*Detroit	40	19	—
New York	39	24	3
Cleveland	36	26	5½
Boston	36	30	7½
Washington	28	34	13½
*Chicago	27	34	14
Philadelphia	22	41	20
St. Louis	20	40	20½

* Not including yesterday's game

GAMES TODAY

Washington at New York (nite)
Cleveland at St. Louis (nite)
Chicago at Detroit (nite)
Boston at Philadelphia (nite)

LEADERS

(Not including Detroit-Chicago game)

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Player and Club	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	Pct.
Robinson, Brooklyn	58	222	48	82	.369
Musial, St. Louis	56	205	43	72	.351
Snider, Brooklyn	57	234	50	80	.342
Wyrostek, Cincinnati	55	210	27	71	.338
Pafko, Chicago	50	175	34	59	.337

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Kell, Detroit	60	242	52	89	.368
Doby, Cleveland	58	194	42	71	.366
Evers, Detroit	52	208	41	73	.351
Dropo, Boston	53	222	40	77	.347
Lipon, Detroit	60	249	45	84	.337

HOME RUNS		RUNS BATTED IN	
Williams, Red Sox	21	Williams, Red Sox	70
Rosen, Indians	19	Stephens, Red Sox	70
Kiner, Pirates	18	Wertz, Tigers	63
Stephens, Red Sox	16	Dropo, Red Sox	63
Dropo, Red Sox	16	DiMaggio, Yanks	55
		Rosen, Indians	55

HITS		RUNS	
Kell, Tigers	89	Williams, Red Sox	64
Lipon, Tigers	84	Stephens, Red Sox	59
Lockman, Giants	82	Pesky, Red Sox	54
Robinson, D'dg'rs	82	Jethroe, Braves	53
Dillinger, A's	81	DiMaggio, Red Sox	53

KELL, ROBBY LEAD

With a week to go in the all star voting here's the way they rank: **National:** Musial, Waitkus, Caveretta. Robinson, Stanky, Schoeddienst. Marion, Reese, Hamner. Jones, Gordon, Thompson. Campanella, Cooper, Seminick. Slaughter, Sauer, Kinder, Snider, Lockman.

American: Dropo, Fain Henrich. Doerr, Coleman, Michaels. Rizzuto, Stephens, Lipon. Kell, Pesky, Rosen. Berra, Tebbetts, Masi. Williams, Evers, Doby, DiMaggio, Wertz.

Leading vote getter is George Kell with 526,994. Jackie Robinson is second with 514,682. Musial and Williams also go over the half million mark.

Easy Going

WIMBLEDON, Eng., June 26 (UP).—Eight Americans, seven of them seeded, rolled serenely into second round of the Wimbledon tennis tournament today in the dullest opening day since the classic was revived at the end of the war.

Billy Talbert of New York, seeded second and America's top hope in the championship quest, led the parade of his countrymen scoring straight set victories, and right behind him came seventh-seeded Art Larsen of San Francisco, 14th-seeded Irv Dorfman of New York, and unranked Tony Trabert of Cincinnati.

Fifth-seeded Budge Patty of Los Angeles, sixth-seeded Gardnar Mulloy of Coral Gables, Fla., 12th-seeded Vic Seixas of Philadelphia, and 13th seeded Fred Kovaleski of Hamtramck, Mich., also won today, but each lost one set in the process.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Two Letters—Info, Praise and Argument

FROM LBR OF GLENVILLE, OHIO, comes a clipping from a Cleveland paper on a home run hit by Luke Easter which has the lakeside town talking, plus the following eyewitness note:

"Dear Les,

"Thought you would like to see the enclosed. Come out to our ballpark and take a look at the distance that ball had to travel. I've been following big league baseball since about '29—and you know what hitsmiths the A. L. had until the late 30's—but I never saw anyone, repeat, ANYONE, hit a ball that far.

"Incidentally, why no comment from you on the remarkable showing in the All Star balloting for Easter? Also aggrieved that you make no mention of Luke's defensive prowess. The big guy grabs crazy throws from rookie infields Rosen, Boone and Avila, and, in general, has made even fancy Vernon a memory.

"Brother Low was right! Of course, Easter has not yet 'arrived.' But he is on the welcome mat and knocking at the door.

"Good luck and congrats on your—and Bill's—good work.

"LBR OF GLENVILLE."

• • •

THE ENCLOSED CLIPPING is a story by baseball writer Frank Gibbons in Saturday's issue of the **Cleveland Press.** It seems Easter really belted one Friday night. It was in the 8th inning against Washington and Luke had already whammed one homer earlier in the game to help the Indians to a 6-1 lead. He had hit two against the Yanks the day before. With the count 3-0, pitcher Joe Haynes, correctly figuring Luke would be swinging, threw a slow curve to try to cross him up. But . . . let Mr. Gibbons of the Press take it:

"Officials of the Cleveland baseball team today invited some engineers from Case Tech to visit the Stadium and deliver a scientific estimate concerning just how far Luke Easter hit that baseball last night. . . . The rapturous members of the Indians' official family believe that the engineer, using the distance to the base of the wall, using the upper deck and the spot where the ball landed, will arrive at some figure near 500 feet.

"Regardless of what figure is arrived at, be assured that Mr. Easter mashed quite a home run through the humid smog of the Stadium and that he is now well on his way toward becoming a legend in baseball.

"Easter isn't quite sure that the home run . . . was the longest of his career. 'I hit one into the steps going up to the clubhouse in the Polo Grounds once,' he said. That would be about 480 feet.

"Regardless . . . it will never be possible to say that the Easter clout was the longest ever hit in the huge lakefront arena. Jimmy Foxx, Ted Williams, Wes Ferrell and several others hit long home runs never measured except in the imagination of those who saw them. Still, it is safe to say that nobody ever hit a ball into the upper deck as far out as Easter."

• • •

LLOYD L. BROWN, writing from Kerhonkson, N. Y., says he liked the column on collecting peace signatures and then goes on with a rap: **"Suggestion—Before you yank Speaker and put DiMaggio into the all-time outfield, let Joe get 1,500 more hits—please? My unfailing sports memory tells me Tris got at least 3,500 to Joe's 2,000 so far. And 5 will get you 20 that Joe won't get 1,000 more. Bet? . . . Lloyd I. Brown."**

No bet, Lloyd. Joe hasn't got much further to go. But a few points, none of which are intended to knock down Speaker or say that breaking DiMaggio into the all-time outfield isn't a heck of an argueable proposition, like all such hypothetical baseball notions.

First off, who ever said total number of hits, which is certainly part of the picture, determines all round greatness? If so you'd have to put a pesky little leadoff hitter like Lloyd Waner, for instance, into all-time contention. Right now you'd have to go with Wally Moses ahead of DiMaggio and Musial. I know you wouldn't agree to that.

Joe DiMaggio's greatness is in the fact that he does, or did, everything superlatively well . . . is rated with Speaker as a defensive outfielder, with most old timers giving Joe an edge on his stronger throwing arm. This would be enough in itself to rank him with the all-time stars even if he were just a good leadoff man, but in addition he has been the distance powerhouse, the all-important destructive long-range threat in the batting order of the champs ever since Gehrig faded out. Speaker, great hitter that he was, never could command the DiMaggio power. For me, the combination is too much to keep out of the mythical outfield.

As for Joe's total of 2,000 hits. Aren't you forgetting that his career was interrupted smack in his prime? He was in the Army for three years, missing the entire seasons of '43, '44 and '45 at the peak ages of 29, 30 and 31. In addition, it took him several years to work off the rust and recover some of the lost timing. In '46, for example, he connected for only 146 safeties, well below his norm. The interruption may have cost him about six hundred hits.

I could be unfair and ask "Who was directly responsible for the winning of more pennants?" You would bring up the difference in supporting casts. Think about that point anyhow.